

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 58

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## BRITAIN TO PUT IDLE MINERS IN NEW INDUSTRIES

Observer Describes Effort of Nation to Rehabilitate Thousands of Workers

## PROBLEM OF ENDING 8 YEARS' DEPRESSION

Unemployment Linked Up With Great Trade Shifts in All Key Industries

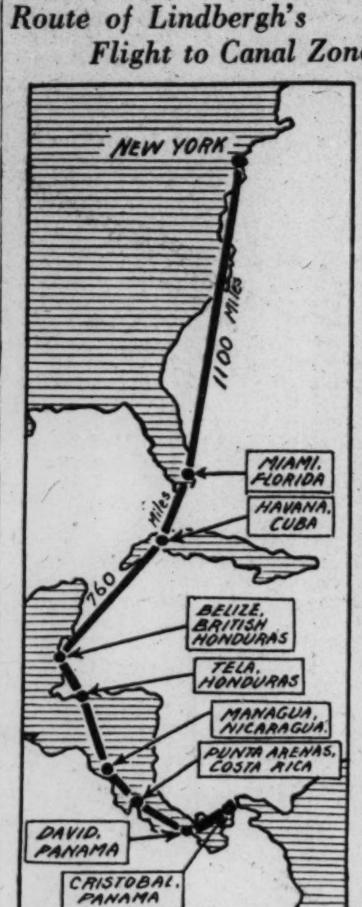
*This is the first of a series of articles dealing with distress in the British coal fields, the plight of the miners, and the Government's efforts to provide relief and other employment.*

By WALTER MEAKIN  
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The world-wide attention drawn to the serious state of unemployment in the coal and other industries of Great Britain indicates a general awakening to the fact that the crisis is not merely a temporary one, which may be expected to pass away with a normal and natural revival of industry. The task to be accomplished involves the immediate and urgent relief of destitution on a scale never before experienced in Great Britain, and the more complicated problem of effecting the conditions in which hundreds of thousands of workless men may be absorbed in permanent employment.

The depression has now extended over eight years, and in the late summer of 1928 it reached what it is hoped may prove to be the deepest point. The number of mine workers on the books of the colliery companies in 1913 was 1,128,000. In 1920, when the slump began, this had been increased to 1,248,000 by the addition of the demobilized miners to the new workers who had entered the pits during the war. From this peak point there was a steady decline until at the beginning of this winter the number on the books was 900,000. Many of these also are unemployed sporadically. At least half

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)



## LINDBERGH OFF FROM HAVANA IN CANAL MAIL HOP

Next Stop Belize, British Honduras—Miami-Cuban Leg Made on Time

HAVANA (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, completing the first lap of the first air mail flight to Panama, landed at Columbia Field at 8:21 a.m., Feb. 2, four hours and 13 minutes after taking off from Miami, with three companions and 500 pounds of mail. Inaugurating an air-mail service between the United States and Panama by the Pan-American Airways, he made the hop on schedule time and after a short stop for fueling took off on the next lap to Belize, British Honduras.

It was the Colonel's twenty-seventh anniversary, but his arrival here was completely businesslike and there was no pomp or ceremony such as attended last year when he stopped at Havana in the Spirit of St. Louis on his famous tour of the Central American states.

It was in compliance with the colonel's wishes that he was received at the airfield just as a commercial pilot and Cuban Government officials who greeted him were there purely in an expert official capacity. Noble Brandon Judah, United States Ambassador, was one of those at the field to congratulate him.

Colonel Lindbergh's present flight constitutes the forging of another link in the constantly growing chain of aerial transportation between Central America and the United States. The flight opens a new era for Central America in fast transportation and expedition of mails, for the miles will be encompassed in four hops: Miami to Havana, to Belize, to Nicaragua and thence to Cristobal, Canal Zone.

## MAYORS INDORSE SCHOOL TO TRAIN CIVIC OFFICIALS

New York State 1928 Plan to Be Expanded to Take in Many Branches

*SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR*  
ALBANY, N. Y.—A ten-year program by which it is proposed to establish for the first time a "professional basis" of instruction for the 11 groups of municipal officials and employees who now enter upon their duties with little knowledge of the actual workings of departments, has been adopted by the New York State Conference of Mayors.

The program represents an effort to improve efficiency in the conduct of municipal affairs, without respect to politics and to replace traditional methods of bureau operation with exact knowledge, gained from the improved study of civic affairs, developed by experts.

While there has been much progress made in the respective fields of municipal government through investigation and survey, there has been no direct attempt to transfer the improved methods to the actual personnel of the various municipal departments.

The program was described as the first of its kind to be undertaken on a comprehensive scale by any group of municipal officials within a State. Part of the program, that of estab-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

## Price-Soaring Era Dawns in China as Tariff Is Boosted

Importers Prepared With Big Stocks — Motor Costs First to Rise

SHANGHAI (AP)—The adoption of China's new tariff schedule on Feb. 1 has been seen by both Chinese and foreigners in China as the signal for the beginning of an era of sharply increased general living costs. Although there has not yet been time to determine accurately the result, increased levies are generally expected on virtually every commodity.

Individual consumption is sharply affected because of the wide range of products included in the new schedule. The principal ones are cloth piece goods, leather, foodstuffs, metals, drugs, lumber, tobacco and motorcars.

Automobile importers, simultaneous with the adoption of the new schedule, raised their prices to equal the tariff increases, or an average of from 12 to 15 per cent. Oil companies, including the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Standard Oil Company and Asiatic Petroleum, have announced a 15 to 23 per cent increase in gasoline prices, effective to-morrow. This increase applies only to the various foreign concessions.

The customs statistics for last month reveal that local importers have stocked up heavily with goods in anticipation of the new levies. The import duties for January were \$2,250,000, as compared with \$800,000 for January, 1928. The total January, 1929, customs collection at Shanghai, including exports and coastal transit dues as well as imports, amounted to \$2,750,000, compared with \$1,250,000 for the same period in 1927.

## BELGRADE TO STUDY CULTURE OF BRITAIN

*SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR*  
BELGRADE—A month to be devoted to the study of British culture has begun here. During this period various manifestations of sympathy between the British and Yugoslav nations will be arranged by intellectual and artistic bodies and prominent residents.

The first event was the opening of the Exhibition of British Art, under the patronage of the King. On occasion of the visit of Mr. H. W. Kennedy, and the Minister of Education, Borzha Maximovich made speeches. The popular universities have arranged numerous lectures honoring British culture, literature and art. The first of these, by Prof. Bogdan Popovitch, is on what Serbians have to learn from Anglo-Saxons.

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## LINDBERGH OFF FROM HAVANA IN CANAL MAIL HOP

Enforcement Compels Large Armaments, Says Dr. de Boer—New Boundaries Upheld by Dr. Pergler at Foreign Policy Meeting

Pleading that the validity of the peace treaties of 1919 should be judged on the same tests of justice as a legislative act, Dr. Alexis de Boer, Judge of the Supreme Court of Hungary and Hungarian agent of the Tripartite Claims Commission in Washington, urged before the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association that these treaties should be regarded as one-sided laws imposed by victors upon the vanquished, and should be revised. The case for revision also was presented by Count Elbhard Westarp, a New German Staff of the German Army.

In reply, Dr. Charles Pergler, dean of the National University School of Economics and Government in Washington, and formerly Czechoslovak Commissioner in the United States, defended the justice of the Versailles and Trianon treaties, including the delineation of new national boundaries, and declared these treaties set up new nations to further "Balkanize" eastern Europe, but simply recognized nations which already had won their independence.

Dr. De Boer likened the dismemberment of Hungary to the partition of Poland, and asserted that more than 1,000,000 Hungarians in solid blocks just outside the present borders have been transferred to alien rule in compensation for the loss of national boundaries. He further pointed to the great reduction of Hungary in area, natural resources, industries, and transportation facilities.

His first indictment of the treaties was that "larger armaments than ever are needed to enforce them on our faces to prevent wars in the future."

"Hardly any two critics agree," he added, "as to what portions of the treaties should be revised and how far revision should go. Some, indeed, convey the impression that they do not ask so much for a revision as for a complete reversal of the outcome of the war."

He pointed out that the League of Nations provides for reconsideration of treaties which have become inapplicable, and concluded: "What is most necessary is not that we fight over old wars, but that we set our

faces to prevent wars in the future."

Both Dr. De Boer and Count Westarp charged that President Wilson's 14 points were largely disregarded by the treaty-makers after Germany had capitulated in consideration of them. Count Westarp protested against the "war guilt" clause and the size of the reparations.

Dr. Pergler replied that "repatriations are a consequence of defeat and not of any clause in the treaty," saying the so-called "guilt" clause only fixes responsibility for damage caused by the enemy.

"Hardly any two critics agree," he added, "as to what portions of the treaties should be revised and how far revision should go. Some, indeed, convey the impression that they do not ask so much for a revision as for a complete reversal of the outcome of the war."

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faces to prevent wars in the future."

## GAMBLING DENS IN TANGIER NOW ORDERED CLOSED

Italy's Co-operation Makes Possible Clean-up in Moroccan City

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—An important measure of reform is reported from Tangier where the International Commission of Control has ordered the closure of all gambling establishments from the 3rd of March.

Gaming was forbidden at Tangier by the convention of 1923, but only with Italy's joining the international administration has it become possible to enforce this much-needed regulation.

Today the city is full of brilliantly lighted gambling dens, all classes of population, including children, are allowed almost unrestricted participation, while the sports that are deplorable, not only to visitors from Europe, but also to the lives and happiness of the less sophisticated Moslem, Jewish and Moorish inhabitants.

It is hoped that the action now taken may include lotteries and the beginning of much-needed general social reforms in Tangier, which, during the last 3½ years, has become the home of many undesirable elements, now happily removed from Port Said.

The popularity of Rudolph Valentino, and the imitation of his clothes, is credited with being probably the biggest factor in the elimination of the tight-fitting trousers and corset-like coats which Brazilians traditionally wore a decade or more ago.

During the last five years, many armed bands, composed mostly of Bulgarian outlaws, sheltering in Serbia, have passed unchallenged by Serbian border guards. Bulgaria and, after plundering and ravaging, have returned to Serbia. Several Bulgaria peasants, living on the Serbian side of the border, have been assassinated by Serbs, according to Bulgarian allegations, but until now the government of Belgrade has never taken official cognizance of the matter.

The new Jugoslav authorities seem to have adopted a different policy, and instead of flatly denying the Bulgarian charges, have decided to investigate their co-operation with Bulgarian representatives. The party is warmly welcomed here, both as a sign of the improving possibilities of friendship between the two states and as an indication that Bulgaria is growing in importance in the international field.

Frantisek Udrzal succeeds Dr. A. Svehla—Expects to Continue Policies

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—Dr. Antonin Svehla, Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, tendered his resignation to the President this week-end.

The Cabinet and the Coalition Government are undisturbed, and the act removes a long-standing crisis between the two chief coalition parties, the Agrarians and the Czech Clericals.

Dr. Svehla, who is considered the greatest Czech politician next to Mr. Masaryk, is succeeded as Prime Minister by the Defense Minister, Frantisek Udrzal, also member of the Agrarian Party and an experienced politician since the previous period, when he was in the Austrian Parliament. The coalition is not strong enough to resign and reconstruct itself, as the press discussion seemed to suggest recently.

Dr. Svehla's great fear was winning the German minority's active co-operation in government. It is expected that Mr. Udrzal will continue along these lines by meeting the cultural demands of the Germans.

MOCK PARLIAMENT OUSTS GOVERNMENT

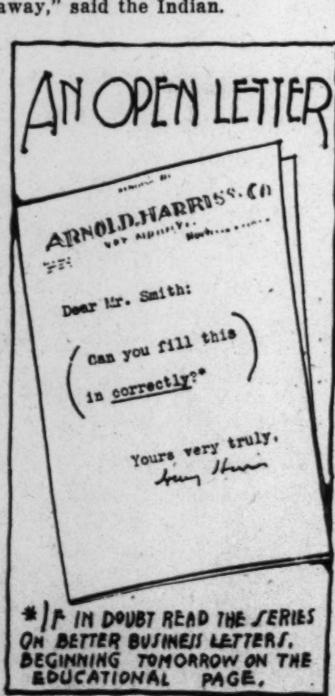
BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—For a few brief hours Scotland had a "Parliament" of its own when the National Party was in "office" at a crowded meeting of the students of the Union of Glasgow University. The motion before the House was for the reconstitution of Scotland as a self-governing entity.

The case for nationalism was stated by "Minister" without portfolio J. M. McCormick; the case for the status quo by the "member" for Shetland, Gilbert McAllister. On a division, the "Government" was narrowly defeated, 110 votes to 115.

The circumstances of his marriage were gone into with great particularity and insistence by Burton K. Wheeler, (D.), Senator from Montana.

The witness indicated by a shake of the head that he did not want to get married. Yes, he admitted, "the woman" had asked him to marry her. He went to Tulsa to see the oil wells.



## Treaties of 1919 Called Unjust; Hungarian Judge Urges Revision

## NEW OUTBREAK OF REBELLION CURBED IN SPAIN

Dictator Takes Rigorous Measures at Valencia—Censorship Heavy

MADRID (AP)—Reports of open rebellion of the garrison at Valencia, on the southeastern coast of Spain, have been met by the government of Premier Primo de Rivera with an official statement that the situation there has cleared and that the army is maintaining discipline.

Dr. Pergler declared the territory lost by Hungary is predominantly Slovak or Rumanian when the tributary rural areas are considered with the cities, and that the problem of minorities cannot be solved "by splitting up the country indefinitely or following every irregularity of ethnic distribution."

Both Dr. De Boer and Count Westarp charged that President Wilson's 14 points were largely disregarded by the treaty-makers after Germany had capitulated in consideration of them.

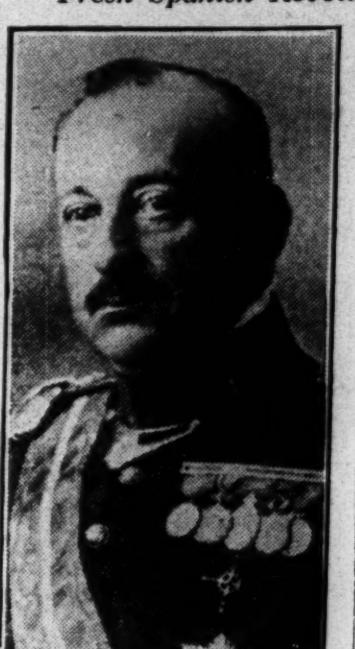
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"Hardly any two critics agree," he added, "as to what portions of the treaties should be revised and how far revision should go. Some, indeed, convey the impression that they do not ask so much for a revision as for a complete reversal of the outcome of the war."

He pointed out that the League of Nations provides for reconsideration of treaties which have become inapplicable, and concluded: "What is most necessary is not that we fight over old wars, but that we set our

faces to prevent wars in the future."

## Dictator Suppressing Fresh Spanish Revolt



Bain News Service  
GEN. PRIMO DE RIVERA

## SOUTH ASSURED HOOVER POLICY MEANS NEW ERA

President-Elect Plans a Shakeup in Party With New Appeal, Friends Say

## PATRONAGE SYSTEM CHANGE IS EXPECTED

Plans Said to Include Naming of Southerner to Post in Cabinet

*SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR*  
MIAMI, Fla.—Friends and associates of President-elect Hoover assert that during his administration he will take the leadership in one of the most important political movements in the history of the South.

Mr. Hoover, it was declared, will endeavor to translate into terms of the Republican Party the support that was given him as a personal recognition in the four solid South states he carried in the 1928 Presidential campaign. It was declared that the President-elect appreciates thoroughly that his winning in Florida, North Carolina, Virginia, and Texas was not a Republican Party victory, but the turning away of many thousands of men and women Democratic voters from the wet-Tammany Hall candidate of their own party.

How to consolidate these gains, regardless of their origin, is a problem that the President-elect's friends declare he is deeply interested in. They say that Mr. Hoover is inclined to the view that there are ample reasons for sound Republican strength in these four states as in Kentucky and Tennessee, which are now fair-fighting ground for the Republican Party.

*ECONOMIC CHANGE NOTED*  
The most active, favorable

Committee is investigating its inquiry into Southern patronage operations. Mr. Hoover is said to view the work of the committee in a favorable light and as a desirable instrument in pushing the work of reorganizing the Republican party in the Southern States.

The President-elect is giving the problem the most serious consideration. He has conferred with outstanding Southern leaders, Republicans, but men who are influential and known for other than political activities. Among these are Stuart W. Cramer, North Carolina textile manufacturer; Henry W. Anderson, Virginia, nationally known lawyer. Mr. Hoover was said to be desirous of leaving nothing undone to consolidate the Republican gains made last year. He was said to have under serious consideration the naming of an outstanding Southerner as a member of his Cabinet.

#### Hoover to Investigate

##### Flood Control Needs

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (P)—President-elect Hoover has decided to make a personal inspection of the Okeechobee district of Florida to get first hand information as to the needs for flood control in that section, where there were 2000 fatalities during the 1928 storm.

Announcement of the decision was made by Glenn B. Skipper, Republican National Committeeman for Florida, after a conference with Mr. Hoover. He said the President-elect would leave here on Feb. 14 or 15 and that the trip would require two days.

Details as to where stops will be made remain to be worked out. A complete circuit of the district will be made, Mr. Skipper said, and the President-elect will have advantage, not only of surface indications, but also of information furnished by members of the party who are thoroughly familiar with the whole situation.

Major-General Juddin, chief of army engineers, has recommended to Congress an appropriation of \$10,740,000 to build levees, reservoir, and to aid navigation in the district. Lake Okeechobee, about 40 miles northwest of Miami Beach, is one of the largest all-American lakes in the United States.

Meantime, the President-elect will spend much of his time this week conferring on legislative and other questions with Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, who announced on his arrival here, that he would urge the calling of the special session of the Seventy-first Congress on April 1 rather than April 15.

The Utah senator expressed the opinion that if Congress sat on the earlier date it could conclude its labors by July 1, although he predicted that the Democrats would play politics with the tariff revision measure which is to be considered along with farm aid legislation.

"I am in favor of giving the farmers everything they want except price fixing," the senator said, with respect to farm relief.

If a \$300,000,000 revolving fund is insufficient, then we will give them \$500,000,000, or whatever is necessary. I do not want any mail to come for complaint after Congress has acted."

#### STARTS FOR MEDITERRANEAN

NEW YORK—The Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Scotland sailed Feb. 4 from Pier 62 North River with 480 passengers on her sixth annual Mediterranean cruise to last 72 days. This 25,150-ton flagship of the Canadian Pacific Atlantic fleet is commanded by Capt. James Turnbull, who recently was appointed aide-de-camp to King George V., and whose knighthood will be conferred soon.

#### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1895 by Mary Baker Eddy  
As International Daily News  
Published daily except Sundays and  
holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 101 Franklin Street,  
Boston, Mass. Subscriptions available  
in advance, postpaid to all countries:  
One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50;  
three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c.  
Single copies, 15 cents. Printed in  
U. S. A.

Entered at second-class rated Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

#### BALTIMORE

#### *The Store of Satisfaction*

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#### BALTIMORE

**HUTZLER BROTHERS**  
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at Inviting Savings  
in the February Sale.  
Upholstered Sofas  
\$69.50 to \$119.50  
Covered with tapestry denim  
of your own choice.  
Occasional Chairs  
\$24.50 to \$34.50

#### DRYS MANEUVER TO GET VOTE ON APPROPRIATION

Object to Tactics Shunting the Measure to Conference Without House Action

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Sponsors of the proposal to appropriate an additional \$24,000,000 for prohibition enforcement countered the Administration's successful preliminary maneuvers to defeat the proposition in the House with demands that the Chamber be permitted to take a direct vote on the issue.

By parliamentary tactics Republican leaders of the House were able to have the matter referred to conference without the chamber actually voting on it. This was also the case on the other Senate amendment calling for publicity on tax refunds. When the deficiency appropriation bill, amended by the Senate with the tax publicity and prohibition appropriation provisions, was returned to the House, administration leaders so managed its appearance on the floor that the vote was not on the merits of the two propositions, but on whether to send them to conference or not.

The also maneuvered the debate so that at no time was any attention given to the tax publicity question. It was shunted to conference without having been taken up for consideration by the House at all.

Proponents of the two amendments demand that the House be allowed to vote directly on them. This view was emphatically expressed by Senate members of the conference committee, it was authoritatively learned.

At the first meeting of the committee Senate conferees urged upon the House leaders that their chamber be allowed a direct vote on the issues. House leaders are remaining steadfast in their objection to the tax publicity amendment, but indicated a willingness to make some concessions on the prohibition appropriation.

#### Sweeps to Open Trade School

**Chimney Cleaners of Germany, in Conclave, Decide on Training Institute**

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—More than 100 representative master sweeps of northern Germany are attending a meeting of their guild at Neumünster, Holstein. The chief subject of discussion is the plan to establish a much-needed technical school for professional chimney sweeps, which it is hoped will be opened in summer. The chimney sweeps of Germany still wear their quaint traditional costume, which lends an odd touch to the modern streets of the busy German cities.

The dogs bark and the children point as the slim men, with soot-streaked faces, battered top hats, straight black trousers and short jackets, carrying little ladders and a writhing assortment of brushes, make their daily rounds from house to house. Many people on New Year's Eve still continue the old custom of keeping a sharp lookout for the possibility of touching a sweep in all his grimy regalia.

**NEWSPIERS PRINT NEW BEAM WIRELESS**

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The newspapers here are printing facsimile messages in the handwriting of the New York correspondents sent by Marconi beam wireless. It has been possible for some time to transmit facsimiles on the long wave system; but messages which took two and half hours sent by beam have only taken three and half minutes by beam.

All the messages were remarkably clear. Reception is effected in a dark room wherein a tiny spotlight impinges on a cylinder wherein is a piece of sensitized photographic paper. As soon as the image is complete, the paper is removed and developed. It is hoped in time to entirely supersede Morse and transmit every message in the handwriting of the sender.

**HARMON FOUNDATION HONOR CARTOONISTS**

NEW YORK (P)—The Harmon Foundation announces the award of \$250 each to two newspaper cartoonists and \$50 each to three others for drawings "on subjects which aim to better community life." The cartoon "Enmeshed," by W. J. Entright, published in the New York

World, was one of the cartoons to receive the highest award. It represented persons of small means caught in the clutches of loan sharks.

The other \$250 award was granted to Daniel R. Fitzpatrick, who appeared in "The National Sport," which appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. This cartoon depicted the attempts of "greenhorns" to get rich in Wall Street.

The \$50 awards were granted to Charles Kuhn of the Indianapolis News, Fred O. Selbel of the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, and George Carlson of the Health Bulletin Service.

**MOSCOW Regards Exile of Trotsky as Shrewd Move**

**Stalin Thus Avoids Making a Martyr of Former Soviet Leader**

BERLIN (P)—Dispatches received here Feb. 4 from Moscow stated that Leon Trotsky was still in Russia.

**MOSCOW (P)**—The reported exile of Leon Trotsky, which has yet to be announced even semi-officially here, is generally regarded as an astute move by Joseph Stalin to avoid possible reactions.

The revolutionary law imposes the extreme penalty for counter-revolutionary offenses less grave than those charged to Trotsky. This is the more true since there recently were unearthed active new opposition groups which had contact with the former war commissar at his refuge in Turkistan.

It is evident that Stalin prefers to make Trotsky an exile in foreign country under somewhat the status of the late Grand Duke Nicholas or Alexander Kerensky rather than make him a martyr.

**NEW YORK (P)**—The rise of a Russian Bonaparte is foreseen by Leon Trotsky, in an article in the Militant, published here by the Trotskyist wing of the American Communists.

The article was written by Trotsky in Alma-Alta, Turkistan, and reached New York by an "underground" route. It is in the form of a letter to "comrades" in Moscow.

"Whether the man on horseback will be Stalin himself . . . is an unimportant question," the letter says.

**BERLIN (P)**—The Moscow correspondent of the Boersen Courier writes that Leon Trotsky will not lack means to live in foreign exile. Royalties on his writings have been regularly forwarded to him by the government publishers of the Soviet Union.

**Michigan Air Mail Ends Test Period**

**All-State Service Reported to Be Success—No Mishaps, No Mail Lost**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PONTIAC, Mich.—The first strictly "local" air mail service established to cover an entire state has closed its first six months of operation. The Thompson Aeronautical Corporation, which conducts the service, reports a total of 17,249 miles flown and 73,903 pounds of mail carried, without a serious mishap and with no lost mail.

The all-Michigan air mail route was started as an experiment. It is a strictly short haul, local service, linking 13 industrial cities with the transcontinental air mail lines at Chicago. Three lines, converging at Kalamazoo, serve the region, reaching to Detroit and Pontiac on the east, to Saginaw and Bay City on the north and the furniture manufacturing centers of Grand Rapids and Muskegon on the west.

One of the most important effects of the air mail route, aside from its increase in the use of air mail, has been the development of municipal airports in Michigan.

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**MEXICO MAKES GAINS AGAINST INSURGENTS**

MEXICO CITY (P)—Progress is reported in the Government's fight against insurgents in the states of Jalisco and Michoacan. In the latter State Ladislao Molina and 80 followers have surrendered and received safe conduct to their homes.

At Los Altos, Jalisco, federal cavalry routed insurgents after a four hour battle. Strong federal reinforcements are arriving in Guadalajara, including air squadrons which will bomb insurgent strongholds in the mountains.

**RAILWAYS TO SHARE FREIGHT IN MANCHURIA**

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—South Manchurian and USSR railways have signed an agreement for 50-50 division of freights in North Manchuria.

The Chinese Eastern concurs in the arrangement, thus ending a problem which has been under negotiation for the past four years.

**WALDORF RESTAURANT**

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Tomato Soup, with Rolls or Crackers . . . . 15c

Ham Croquettes, with Mashed Potatoes . . . . 35c

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Angel Cake with Waldorf Ice Cream . . . . 15c

All Supper Specials Served with Delmonico Potatoes

134 Restaurants in 41 Cities

42 In and Around Boston

#### LABOR OUTLOOK MUST BE WIDER, PARLEY IS TOLD

**Education in Shop on the Job at Conference on New Relationships**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A guild composed of two groups—the "haves" and the "have-nots"—is fading away in a commingling of social classes. Workmen, clerks, and labor and capital both were urged to heed the modern trend toward co-operation, in an address by Morris Liebman Cooke, past president of the Taylor Society Incorporated, before the conference on the New Relationships Between Capital and Labor, held under the auspices of the Philadelphia Labor College at the Labor Institute here, Feb. 2.

"Modern industry is a shifting scene," said Mr. Cooke, "and the 'one best way' of today may become only second or third rate tomorrow or the day after."

"If organized labor is to progress and ultimately assume a functional place in society and industry," Mr. Cooke continued, "it will only be through a broadened outlook and the abandonment of a too direct attack on its problems. In a static world the direct attack on wages and hours succeeded—after a fashion. But in a world in which the interdependence of one industry on another is recognized, of causes of success and failure operating internationally, and of widespread governmental influences on industry, labor must seek to have its influence felt over widening ranges. In such a world even demands for higher wages and shorter hours may become well-night futile."

"Labor, of course, must maintain an instant interest as to wages and hours. But it is defeated if it stops there. Perhaps Labor's most obvious present-day obligation is toward education—education in the large, of course, but in particular, adult education, education in the shop and education which translates knowledge of details into a broad perspective."

**BETTER BACK YARDS Plan Helps Farms**

CITY PEOPLE COMB NEBRASKA FIELD FOR STONES TO BUILD FISHPODS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OMAHA, Neb.—The movement for beautifying back yards is spreading. Goldfish dealers have found the demand for pretty swimmers greatly stimulated the past few years, as a result. And now farmers are finding it difficult to keep up with market demand. The latter, of course, are used to build rockeries with tiny pools for the goldfish.

The hatcheries, it is observed, are able to increase the goldfish production to keep pace with the demand. But old Mother Nature speeds up not all of the stone supply. Indians, Jones are employing in another section, where prairies rather than rocky hills prevail. Farmers report their fields literally combed. City and town folk come from many miles around for the stones.

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**KABUL FOLK CALL HABIBULLAH KING**

PESHAWAR, India (P)—New arrivals from Kabul declare that Habibullah is acknowledged as King of Afghanistan by everyone in the capital.

Habibullah claims the allegiance of 50,000 men, and is preparing for battle with Ali Ahmed Khan, former Governor of Kabul, who controls the Jalalabad region. The conflict is expected to occur at Butahak, between Kabul and the Jagdalak Pass.

**LONDON AIR PILOTS FORM ASSOCIATION**

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—It was decided at a large meeting of air pilots here to form an association.

**OPENS TODAY! NEW ENGLAND MOTOR BOAT SHOW MECHANICS BLDG.**

10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

America's Premier Motor Boat Show

Marine Power Plants

Assessments of Water Beds

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Special Features

Admission 50¢

PERSONAL DIRECTION CHESTER I. CAMPBELL

42 In and Around Boston

10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

North Shore Limited . . . Leaves 9:

## NEW CHINA'S AID IN WORLD PEACE HELD ASSURED

Nationalist Aims Explained  
by Noted Oriental  
Scholars.

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Confidence that the new Nationalist Government in China would co-operate with the United States Government in upholding international "peace and concord" was expressed by speakers at a luncheon discussion of the Foreign Policy Association just held at the Astor Hotel. The speakers were William Hung, exchange professor at Harvard-Yenching Institute; Dr. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association at Shanghai, and Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government at Harvard University.

The new government is engaged in an earnest effort to organize "the new China" along lines best suited to the peaceful, social and industrial development of its people, the speakers said. They declared that the solution of vast problems must be undertaken by the new administration and that its leaders are open to any sincere criticism or recommendations that may be helpful to the newly established régime.

Professor Hung envisaged the united efforts of people in the United States and of China in the interests of world peace as resulting in "a vast body of peace sentiment on both sides of the Pacific, comprising more than one-third of the world's population, and sufficiently effective to convert the rest of the world to its views."

"The people of the United States and other parts of China working together to promote the best interests of humanity, and other conditions that threaten peace," he declared, "and to encourage friendship, peace and cooperation will constitute a body of sentiment sufficiently strong to convert the rest of the world."

Mr. Holcombe reviewed China's struggle for self-expression and declared that the problems now facing the Government must be solved by the Chinese people themselves.

Dr. Yui described the work of the new administration in developing a sound program of reconstruction. The leaders, he said, are working for a unified China in which a democratic form of government will prevail, and the Government is doing everything it can to improve conditions of laborers and agricultural workers, who constitute more than 80 per cent of the entire population of China.

## Du Pont Methods Save Sales Cost

Trade Commission Inquires  
Into Dealings — Chairman  
Criticizes Investigation

WASHINGTON—Relations between the du Pont interests of Delaware, the United States Steel Corporation and the General Motors Corporation are held in a report by the Federal Trade Commission as having assured the du Pont company "an outlet for a considerable portion of its important products at little or no selling cost." At the same time William E. Humphrey, chairman, filed a dissenting opinion, asserting that no such inquiry would ever again be undertaken by the commission.

Mr. Humphrey declared that in investigating the relationship of the three interests concerned, the commission had departed from the sphere in which it was placed by Congress. He contended that all that the commission had disclosed was the method by which the du Ponds had invested their surplus earnings, and this, he declared, was no concern of the Federal Trade Commission.

Beyond the statement regarding an outlet for the du Pont products the report assailed by Mr. Humphrey presented only what were alleged to be facts. It did not impugn a violation of the law to any of the three interests whose activities were investigated.

## CAMPAIGN WILL OPEN AGAINST STOCK FRAUD

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—A nation-wide campaign against stock swindlers has just been announced by Jesse V. Craig president of the National Association of Securities Commissioners. Its participants will include the

## THE HOUSE OF FINE HOUSEWARES'



**Hammacher  
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57th St. 145-147 East  
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New York, N.Y.  
Send for special folder  
showing other unusual  
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## AU QUATRIE ME ANNOUNCES THAT

# 34 Antique Tapestries

## Have Been Newly Lowered

Because of the size of our collections, Au Quatrieme has repriced . . . previous to the taking of inventory . . . an important group of antique tapestries. All are distinguished and important examples, notable for their fineness of weave, beauty of color and interest of design. They are also greatly varied in character, including 16th, 17th and 18th Century Gothic, Renaissance, Flemish, Italian and Aubusson tapestries and tapestry panels in an interesting diversity of sizes. It is scarcely necessary to add that the occasion is most exceptional.

### LIST OF TAPESTRIES

	Formerly Now
17th Century French Ver- dure . . . \$1400 \$1000	9 ft. 5 in. by 6 ft. 4 in.
18th Century Flemish Ver- dure . . . \$3250 \$2000	10 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in.
18th Century Flemish Ver- dure . . . \$1500 \$1200	9 ft. 4 in. by 5 ft. 7 in.
17th Century Flemish Ver- dure . . . \$925 \$750	9 ft. 10 in. by 4 ft. 2 1/2 in.
18th Century Verdure . . . \$2100 \$1800	9 ft. 8 in. by 8 ft. 1 in.
17th Century Flemish Ver- dure . . . \$1900 \$1200	9 ft. 7 in. by 7 ft. 3 in.
17th Century Flemish Ver- dure . . . \$1500 \$1200	9 ft. 4 in. by 5 ft. 3 in.
16th Century Gothic Ren- aisance . . . \$2350 \$2000	8 ft. 10 in. by 4 ft. 3 in.
18th Century French . . . \$5000 \$3500	10 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in.
18th Century Flemish . . . \$2700 \$2000	9 ft. 2 in. by 7 ft. 6 in.
17th Century Flemish . . . \$1000 \$750	9 ft. 2 in. by 5 ft. 5 in.
17th Century Flemish Ver- dure . . . \$2000 \$1500	9 ft. 9 in. by 6 ft. 6 in.
18th Century French . . . \$5000 \$3500	10 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in.
17th Century Flemish . . . \$2750 \$2000	9 ft. 2 in. by 5 ft. 5 in.
18th Century Flemish . . . \$1000 \$750	9 ft. 2 in. by 5 ft. 5 in.
17th Century Flemish Ver- dure . . . \$2000 \$1500	9 ft. 9 in. by 6 ft. 6 in.
18th Century French . . . \$5000 \$3500	10 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in.
17th Century Flemish . . . \$2500 \$2000	9 ft. 9 in. by 6 ft. 6 in.
18th Century Flemish . . . \$2750 \$2000	9 ft. 2 in. by 5 ft. 5 in.
Brussels . . . \$5000 \$4000	9 ft. 4 in. by 8 ft.
18th Century Brussels . . . \$8000 \$6000	10 ft. by 14 ft. 6 in.
Louis XIII . . . \$1350 \$1000	7 ft. 4 in. by 4 ft. 9 in.
18th Century Brussels . . . \$12,250 \$10,000	11 ft. 7 in. by 8 ft. 8 in.
Flemish . . . \$1450 \$1200	7 ft. 11 in. by 7 ft. 2 in.

The Tapestry Room, fourth gallery, new building

**John Wanamaker New York**  
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET

## Winner of Nobel Literature Prize



MRS. SIGRID UNSET

Room in the Old Farmhouse Where, Surrounded by Her Children, the Noted Author Lives, in the Gudbrandsdalen, the Valley Which is the Scene of Most of Her Stories.

## Norway Celebrates Woman's Winning of Nobel Prize

### President of Authors' League Compares Work to Great Cathedral

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

OSLO—Next to Rudyard Kipling, the youngest of the winners of the Nobel Literature Prize, Sigrid Undset, is in the middle of an imposing production. Her two most recent and chief works, which secured her the Nobel Prize, consist of seven volumes published over a period of nine years. "Kristin Lavransdatter" and "Olav Audunsson i Hestviken" are among the finest Norwegian literary works of the period, and are widely read in Norway. The author has created the atmosphere and emotions of medieval Norway.

Mrs. Undset, with her extensive study of the ancient Norse language and of the culture and social life of the Middle Ages, has become an authority on this period of medieval Norway. The Storting, the parliament of Norway, voted her a literary pension several years ago, in recognition of her great contribution to the Nation.

One of the best things that has been said about the art of Sigrid Undset during these days of festivals, given in her honor, comes from Ronald Fangen, president of the Norwegian Authors' League, who compares her works to a building: "Since the year in which Sigrid Undset published her first book we have followed her work with the same interest with which we follow a great building under construction. We have seen a solid foundation being laid, a

der which American fishing boats are allowed to enter Canadian territory only to take shelter from storms. This was indicated after the Seattle Chamber of Commerce had protested to the Canadian Government against the seizure of three American craft on the coast of Vancouver Island.

Canadian officials said the seizure had been made in accordance with the treaty and that the boats which entered Canadian waters would be kept in until the actual need would be dealt with in the same way, under the Canadian-United States treaty covering these operations.

## Old College Ways Becoming Extinct

### Bowdoin President Deplores Indifference Shown to Time-Honored Customs

Soon there will be nothing left for college boys who feel the urge to play baseball but to "turn pro," if the forecast made in Boston last night by Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, comes true.

Dr. Sills said that several time-honored institutions of college life in an earlier day were on the way to being wiped out as the celebrated dodo bird, and he planned college baseball at the head of the list.

He inferred that radio, the automobile and the movies had a part in the changed conditions.

The college president also said football "night-before" rallies, Ivy Day exercises and similar college-boy feasts were quite disappearing, citing the fact that committees at Bowdoin, working to make these affairs successful had had to go about and drum up attendance, only to find that those who had agreed to go there had unavoidably been drawn elsewhere when the time came.

The occasion of the statement was the sixty-first annual dinner of the Bowdoin Alumni Association of Boston, meeting at the University Club.

## WILLIAMSTOWN INSTITUTE TO BE HELD AUG. 1-29

### Forthcoming Session to Be Financed Privately Pending Permanent Subsidy

**WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP)**—The ninth annual session of the Institute of Politics will be held here Aug. 1-29, Dr. Walter W. McLaren, executive secretary has announced.

Outstanding figures at the institute this year will include: Dr. Hjalmar Schacht of Berlin, president of the German Reichsbank and Chief German delegate to the conference which will frame proposals for the final settlement of the reparations question; Andre Siegfried of Paris, author of "American Civilization" and attached to the French Foreign Office as economic expert; Dr. William E. Rappard, professor at the University of Geneva; Count Giovanni Eller of Rome, and Theodor E. G. Gregory, professor of banking in the University of London.

The subsidy for the last five-year period expired with last year's session, and the forthcoming session and others, pending an ultimate endowment, Dr. McLaren announced, will be carried on by Williams College, which provides the buildings, and with annual grants of money from John D. Rockefeller Jr., Bernard M. Baruch of New York, Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, the General Education Board, and the Carnegie Corporation.

**WRIGHT DESIGNS SUBMITTED**  
**WASHINGTON (AP)**—Thirty designs have been submitted in the competition for the memorial to be erected at Kitty Hawk, N.C., commemorating the first successful airplane flight by Wilbur and Orville Wright on Dec. 17, 1903.

1840 • EIGHTY-NINE YEARS OF SERVICE • 1929

## CUNARD WINS AGAIN

### —Over a Quarter of a Million Passengers—

### 273,174 discriminating people travelled Cunard in 1928.

Again for the SIXTH consecutive year Cunard and Associated Lines carried a larger number of passengers than any other line or group of lines.

### "THE SHORTEST BRIDGE TO EUROPE"

## STERN BROTHERS

42nd Street Facade



We are going  
to advertise in *The  
Christian Science Monitor*

STERN BROTHERS is a tradition with hundreds of readers of the MONITOR. In many instances their families have been patrons of this store for three generations.

We like to believe that this loyalty is due to a recognition of fine and honorable business principles that have made STERN BROTHERS known for integrity among stores as the MONITOR is known among newspapers.

STERN BROTHERS is modernized to these modern times—presenting smart new fashions in apparel and homefurnishings. We will publish our announcements in the MONITOR on Mondays, hoping that the readers of this paper will be interested.

Surely the store with two Christian Science reading rooms and two Christian Science churches in the immediate vicinity, is most accessible to Christian Science Monitor readers!

## CUNARD LINE ANCHOR LINE



Your Local Agent or  
25 BROADWAY NEW YORK

EUROPE'S TOURIST GATEWAY  
THE ANCHOR LINE TO SCOTLAND

## UPPER SILESIA'S SCHOOL DISPUTE FINALLY SETTLED

Polish-German Controversy Ended Without Further Appeal to League

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
WARSAW.—The disputed question of German minority schools in Upper Silesia has been settled by a mixed commission which, by the advice of Felix Calonder, president of the International Commission on Upper Silesia, has examined the matter.

By order of the Polish Government of Polish Upper Silesia, six German minority schools had been closed, because in his opinion they did not answer to the requirements made for permission to establish German schools. It was proved that the native language of the majority of children frequently studied was Polish and not German, and they had been deterred by their parents for the sake of certain material benefits, whereas the number of genuine German children was too small to warrant the opening of a school.

Mr. Calonder made a strong appeal to the parties interested to come to an understanding, and eventually the Polish Government and the Volksbund (the Association of Germans in Upper Silesia) came to an agreement. Thus a matter which was already once before the forum of the League of Nations, and that would have again appeared at the coming session.

The provincial authority of Upper Silesia, wishing to show the greatest possible liberality in treating questions of minority schools, consented to open two schools in Murck and Czuchow, but did not allow the reopening of three schools in Krzyzowice, Wilcza Dolna and Brzozowice.

In Polish Upper Silesia 14 schools for the minority were closed during the present school year on account of a lack of sufficient number of children belonging to the minority. The "Volksbund" raised a dispute regarding six of these schools, and of these it has been granted two by agreement and one at the initiative of the authorities themselves. In return for these concessions the "Volksbund" has agreed to withdraw the complaint it had submitted to the League of Nations.

### NEW YORK-ARGENTINE FLIGHT AUTHORIZED

**BUEENOS AIRES (By U. P.)**—The Ministry of War has authorized the proposed flight from New York to Buenos Aires by Lieut. Claudio Mejia Meija and Diego Arzeno at the Bellanca airplane plant, at Wilmington, Del., preparing the monoplane Roma for the flight. It

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ESTABLISHED 1879  
"Virginia's Finest Clothing Store"  
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OUTFITTERS TO MEN,  
WOMEN AND BOYS  
Visit Our Attractive  
Ladies' Salon  
for latest and exclusive Models

**Virginia Trust Co.**  
821 E. Main, RICHMOND, VA.  
Capital \$1,000,000.00  
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Prudent men and women in every section of Virginia have appointed the Virginia Trust Co. Executives and Trustees in their wills.

Inquiries about making a safe will invited—Confidential and no cost.

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Reductions on  
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**RICHMOND, VA.**

Entrusted to OUR care and nourished by OUR compound interest, your DOLLARS grow

**West End Bank**  
1300 West Main St., Richmond, Va.  
Branch—Lombardy near Broad  
Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent  
6% First Mortgage Bonds for Sale

**Howell Bros.**  
Richmond's Leading Hardware  
SIXTH AND BROAD  
RICHMOND, VA.

probably will be renamed Seven League Boot.

Mejia is a hero in the eyes of Argentines because of a remarkable bit of flying he recently accomplished in Buenos Aires. While flying over the city, the propeller of his plane broke. Rather than take to his parachute and let the abandoned machine crash in a crowded thoroughfare, Mejia stayed with his machine and skillfully brought it down on an abandoned street. He was uninjured and his machine was only slightly damaged.

### New Outbreak of Rebellion Curbed in Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

police in matters affecting both army and civilians.

Another declared that the Spanish press must place one-sixteenth of its space at the disposal of the Government for semiofficial announcements and propaganda; still another provided for the employment of patriotic unions and societies for surveillance and gathering of information of interest to the Government.

#### Censorship Limits Picture

Rigorous censorship of news dispatches allowed only an incomplete picture of what actually happened at Valencia. No clear account of what was described as "open rebellion" of the garrison there, or of the measures taken to suppress it could be obtained.

A fairly logical account was current in Paris, however, that the garrison had attempted to free Sanchez Guerra. Other troops opposed the effort and what was described as "sanguinary fighting" took place.

News of the conflict and of the calling of a general strike to take place Monday led to the conference of the Premier and King Alfonso, it was said, and the sending of General San Jurio made part of the trip—from Alburquerque to Denia—by airplane. At Denia he boarded a hydroplane, and arrived at Valencia in short order.

Some accounts said his coming and the subsequent arrest of Castro Girona led to considerable disturbance. Other arrests followed with many figures of note, among them Republicans, Conservatives, and Syndicalists, being detained.

### Open Door Sought for Bulging Italy

**In Emigration, Not Colonization by Conquest, Says Editor, Lies Salvation**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Italy's crucial problem is to find a place for its surplus population, and that problem cannot be solved by colonial conquest, in the view presented by Prof. Gaetano Salvemini, Italian editor, at a meeting of the Connecticut Valley branch of the Foreign Policy Association.

"Central Africa," he said, "is unfit for white colonization. The emigration to the colonies of Massawa on the Red Sea, after 30 years of Italian domination, has been only 5000 persons of Italian origin, or fewer than 100 annually. More fitted to Italy's agricultural laborers are the Mediterranean lands, but these are incapable of denser population than at present unless the economic conditions are revolutionized on a large scale by heavy capital investments, and Italy does not possess the means for such development."

"The experience of 50 years preceding the World War points the way to a solution. It is folly to talk of peace-time immigration to Italy and at the same time ruthlessly exclude Italian emigrants. Of course emigrants cannot demand the freedom to pour pell-mell into any country and throw the labor market into confusion. The receiving country has the right to control immigration from physical, intellectual and moral viewpoints, but control does not mean to stop immigration entirely, while wide spaces in the country remain unoccupied."

The full program includes these additional groups, for which similar schools are to be provided, with instruction by experts: Charities, financial, civil service, water bureau superintendents, purchasing agents, city and village clerks, park officials, accountants and health.

In adopting this program, the conference which was composed of mayors of all cities and first-class villages in the State, expressed its plan on this ground:

"The training schools are intended to provide fundamentals, both of idea and practice, in the conduct and operation of the various municipal departments. It is recognized that many heads and employees of these departments, under the present system, or lack of system, frequently

lashing schools for police, went into effect in 1928, with unusually successful results. The conference is moving on to the second step, that of setting up schools for the training of firemen.

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## WHITING CITES HELPFUL TREND IN TRADE WORLD

Commerce Secretary Says Nation Aims to Make All Prosperous

The activity of commercial organizations is "the local manifestation of a tendency which in reality is broadly national and which forms one of the most admirable features in American business life today," William F. Whiting, Secretary of Commerce, said in an address to members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Monday.

"The co-operative spirit and the willingness of business men to work harmoniously for their common interests and for the welfare of their community, without controversy or secretiveness, have unquestionably done much to stimulate material and social progress throughout the United States," he said.

"A chamber of commerce performs an inestimable service by enlarging its scope to a visualization and concentration upon the upbuilding of the whole tributary territory and accomplishes one of its most valuable services through the broadening of the average man's vision. The purpose of every governing organization should be to make men more prosperous in every department of life—religious, intellectual, physical and material."

### Points Service of Nation

Mr. Whiting traced the history of the Department of Commerce and outlined its many forms of assistance to business. All the activities of the department are directed to the common end—that of promoting the common welfare through service to the American people, he said.

"Co-operation of the department with manufacturers, distributors and others, has done much toward convincing the American business man that we must check the waste in our industrial life. We have come to the point where we must utilize more of our natural resources and energies. The popular phrase for the annual effort to save natural resources is 'the elimination of waste.' And it covers a wide field of economic value."

"New England is greatly concerned with export trade and consequently has a deep interest in the trade expansion efforts of the Department of Commerce. Although the department attempts to ascertain the state of origin of our exports, the innate nature of export transactions is such that interior states and New England states are often credited with less than they actually ship abroad, while certain other seaboard states sometimes get credit for more than actually originates in them."

### Problem of Mergers

"Railway consolidations, co-ordination of motor truck and rail facilities and co-ordination of our port and ocean transportation facilities with those inland transportation are important problems with which we cannot give too great an amount of thought. Proper solution of these problems may make more available the large interior consumption centers through avenues of transportation via which our present differentials may be lessened."

"The development of the great economic and engineering project of the St. Lawrence Canal will assist this region materially. It will afford an additional and cheaper route both for transporting raw materials which enter into our manufactures and for carrying the output of our industries to ready markets. Establishment of this water route will stimulate our present industries, provide 'white coal' and tend to further the establishment of additional industry in this region."

## France to Offer Rumanian Loan

\$22,500,000 to Be Sold in Paris, While 7 Other Countries Take \$75,000,000

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
PARIS—Subscriptions will open here on Feb. 11 to the French portion of the Rumanian stabilization loan. The period of amortization is 30 years.

The French are to subscribe \$22,500,000 to this loan at 92 and bearing 7½ cent interest.

The total amount of the fall loan has yet to be worked out, the remainder up to \$75,000,000 being taken up in the United States, England, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, and Rumania. Not all of the amount subscribed by France will be devoted to the stabilization of the leu, but a part will be used to cover the purchases here of railway stock ordered during the Bratislava régime. Mr. Popovici, the Rumanian Finance Minister, has been here a fortnight and has signed an accord with the French Government, thus bringing to an end the negotiations on the subject of the stabilization loan, which have been going on for 18 months. Immediately after this act he left for Bucharest in order to have Parliament pass, this week, if possible, a measure approving the loan agreements, so that subscriptions may be opened on the date assigned without interruption. As now understood, France will bear the largest single share of the loan, and this and the fact that discussions were successfully terminated

in this capital point to a close future collaboration in the financial field of France and Rumania.

Mr. Popovici, in a press interview, given before leaving, said he had a "confession" to make, namely, that the model held before Rumanian eyes in preparing its budgetary, financial and economic policy was Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, and it was his methods which Rumania was following, with the hope of achieving similar results.

## Chile Goes Out to Win Tourists

### Government Opens Advertising Campaign—Prepares to Assist Visitors

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Believing that Mr. Hoover's recent visit will turn the eyes of North American tourists southward, Chile has begun a big-scale advertising campaign to bring them here.

Five million cards, circulars, and booklets, of 50 designs and printed in five languages, are being prepared for distribution. These tell the beauties of Chile's lakes and mountains, which President Roosevelt once said he had never seen excelled anywhere.

A special tourist's bureau has been established in the Ministry of Public Works, which will look after railroad excursion rates, guard against exorbitant hotel prices, and help tourist parties to get through customs and immigration offices with the least trouble.

"Chile is one of the cheapest places in which to live in the New World," Mr. Schmidt, Minister of Public Works, said, in outlining the work of the tourist's bureau. "In the south-central region we have everything in natural beauties—snow-capped mountains, lakes, hot springs, forests and rivers. The Government is doing everything possible to make pleasant the stay of foreign visitors here."

### TRAVEL TO ANTIPODES REPORTEDLY INCREASING

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Travel by Canadian ship lines to Honolulu and the Antipodes appears to be increasing in popularity, as indicated by the advance in the number of bookings made lately on ships leaving this port.

Many American and Canadian tourists are registered at hotels waiting the sailing of ships which will carry them to the warmer climates for the winter.

**LIQUOR PROFITS INCREASE**  
EDMONTON, Alta. (By the Canadian Press)—The Alberta liquor control board made a profit of \$2,038,622.53. These figures are contained in the annual report. In 1926 the profit was \$1,802,522.55.

## Veteran of Countless African Exploits



Trader Horn Enjoying the Garden of His Collaborator, Mrs. Ethelreda Lewis of Johannesburg.

## Trader Horn, Like Ulysses of Old, Trudges Shyly Home as a Stranger

### Gold Coast Adventurer, After Being Feted by Thronging Admirers in America and England, Enters His Old Haunts Unannounced

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal—TRADE HORN, the gray-bearded adventurer whose exploits as a young man on the Gold Coast of Africa have become famous through the books by Mrs. Ethelreda Lewis, a short time ago returned to Johannesburg, where he traveled in America and Great Britain. Like Ulysses of old, he came back to his home unannounced. Despite the hero worship that was extended to him wherever he went, he crept, like a shy, self-conscious child, back to the haunts and the companions he had known in poverty and in squalor before wealth and honor came to him. Nobody knew of his coming; nobody went to meet him. He sought out the lowly boarding house that had been his abode when, in between periods of wandering about the face of the earth, he had skinned out the famous Hippo Hillwood. In those days he had hawked from house to house those cleverly but rudely fashioned gridirons and toasting forks which he made when he wanted a few shillings to provide himself with food.

been but a few months previously. He knocked, but his animated face fell with disappointment to discover a strange face looking at him from within.

A child passing down the passage caught sight of the man and his long white beard. Immediately, there was a cry of delight:

"Mr. Smith is back. Hurrah, Mr. Smith is here—his real name being Alfred Aloysius Smith."

At last the heavy doors in the passage opened, and a dozen people, old and young, were wringing the gray-beard's hands and welcoming him back to the fold. And he was unaffectedly glad to see all his old friends, and, within a few minutes, he had a child on each knee, telling the entranced little ones, in his own inimitable phrases, of his visit to the mighty and the great in other countries which, to them, were only names.

Finally, old Trader Horn paid a grateful tribute to his friend, Mrs. Lewis.

"But for her," he said, "I would still have been a nonentity. She stands for all I have got."

And so, I left him, sitting peacefully in the garden, enjoying at last that freedom from care and trouble which he had never had at any time during a strenuous life of nearly 80 years.

burg's premier residential suburb, of Mrs. Ethelreda Lewis, his guide, philosopher and friend, the author, too, of all his new-found fortunes. There, some hours later, beneath the shady tree in Mrs. Lewis' garden where the "Old Visitor" had narrated so many of the romantic and thrilling stories of life on the Gold Coast of Africa which are embodied in the books now so popular in America and elsewhere, I found him sitting alone and revelling in the glory of a typical South African sun.

"Glad to be back?" I asked.

"Glad to be back?" replied the old man enthusiastically. "There's no place like South Africa."

Then we had a long chat together. The bitter gloom and hardship of the English winter had, however, chased him back to sunny South Africa to renew its warmth. He had traveled third-class in the mailboat so as to escape the flattery and the laudation which would have been his lot otherwise.

I learned that Trader Horn is seriously considering going as passenger in a motorcar on a speed dash from Cape to Cairo.

"It is easily done," he said. "Certainly, it is not so difficult as other people try to make out. I should like to revisit once more the country up north that I knew so well in days gone by. I could describe things with perfect accuracy."

They wanted to know. My travels are over. I have been traveling since—well, since I can remember. The wanderlust is highly developed in some people; so it is in me. I suppose I shall go on wandering until I happen off to Mars and join the wanderers and the angels there."

Talking of his experiences in America, Trader Horn said that he could see that America was the coming country of the world.

"It is a wonderful place," he declared with enthusiasm. "They have the money and they have the men and the money. They have also the energy which gets things done. They treated me fine. It was all rather bewildering but it was nice. It was like a pat for an old dog. You take an old one, and you suddenly spring upon him fame—well, you know what happens."

Finally, old Trader Horn paid a good old-fashioned house cleaning for New England.

"We ought to brush up our manners and make strangers feel more welcome and comfortable. Courtesy is the best-paying investment we can make."

And so, I left him, sitting peacefully in the garden, enjoying at last that freedom from care and trouble which he had never had at any time during a strenuous life of nearly 80 years.

## Hot-Dog Stands Off the Counter to Displace Ramshackle Affairs

### Forestry Congress Hears That Standardized Ready-to-Put-Up Patterns Soon to Go on Market

—Woodlands Show Gains

S. Woolsey Jr., New Haven, Conn., forester and flood expert.

"If flood dangers are to be avoided," said Colonel Woolsey, "areas chiefly valuable for soil and water conservation must not be denuded of forests."

He favored public ownership when restriction of cutting by other means is impossible in key areas.

### Forests to Rule New England

Filling stations for both men and automobiles are necessities, said Dr. McFarland, but they need not be ugly. Declaring that it is more profitable to have beautiful refreshment stands than ugly ones, he predicted that the latter will soon be abolished forever.

Dr. McFarland also said that billboard companies are beginning to show respect for an irritated public sentiment, which if not heeded will turn toward the complete abolition of outdoor advertising.

Speaking on "One Way Not to Advertise New England," F. S. Chase, president of the Chase Companies, Waterbury, Conn., citing the \$500,000 annual tourist trade as one of New England's greatest industries, asked if it is proper to entertain this trade by lining country roadsides with billboards, unsightly advertising stands and automobile dumps. Mr. Chase made a special plea to members of the congress to urge reasonable restricting of rural outdoor advertising.

### Where Good Manners Count

Pointing out that the New Englander, although "the warmest-hearted man in the world," is yet "shy of strangers," who think him "cold and distant," John C. Cosboom of Woonsocket, R. I., urged a good old-fashioned house cleaning for New England.

"We ought to brush up our manners and make strangers feel more welcome and comfortable. Courtesy is the best-paying investment we can make."

Storage reservoirs, supplemented by well-placed and well-handled forests, were recommended as means to diminish the flood threat in New England, in an address by Col.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA TO MINE GRANITE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia will soon be producing red granite in sufficient quantities to supply all its demands, which in the past have been filled by importations from Aberdeen, Scotland.

Discovery of a large deposit of red granite was announced at the mines department of the provincial government. This deposit, on the east coast of Vancouver Island, was discovered by two men who happened to see a red outcropping in the rocks there.

FIFTH AVENUE

B. Altman & Co.

Telephone: MURray Hill 7000

NEW YORK

34TH STREET

Beginning Monday

An Exhibition of

Old American  
Hooked Rugs

Sizes

7'6" x 11'8"

to

14 x 14'3"

Prices

\$1000

to

\$15,000

Fine pieces from Altman's noteworthy group of old hooked rugs—large specimens of the imitative handicraft of the New England states of several decades ago—displayed to their best advantage in a setting of the same period . . .

In floral and geometrical designs are found soft hues of grey, buff, mauve, black and red—sombre pieces that create an atmosphere of long Winter evenings before a shadow-making fire—brighter pieces into which a strong love of colour has been woven with imagination and skill.

ANTIQUE RUG ROOM—FIFTH FLOOR.

## The Coward Shoe

Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

270 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK  
37 WEST 47TH ST., NEW YORK  
WEST AND MASON STS., BOSTON

Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday, 7:30 P. M.  
WEEL, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WTIC, WEAF





# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## CENTURY MADE BY NEWCOMER

Jackson Scores 164 Runs in Test Against England in 5 Hrs. 18 M.

By W. G. LEWIS

ADELAIDE. A bright new star has risen in the firmament of Australian cricket, in Australia's Jackson, 20 years old batsman from New South Wales, who today carried the score to 164 runs in the fourth test match of the present series here, so he is chiefly responsible for Australia's 164 runs ahead with one wicket on the first innings still to close on the third day's play.

His knock, the highest against England in the present series, affords the present record of 164 runs in a century in his first appearance in an Anglo-Australian contest. All the time at the crease, 5h. 18m., he played distinguished cricket, blending aggression with judicious defense and appearing equal to the occasion.

Larwood and Tate, England's "shock" bowlers, began in tip-top form, but it was not until Chapman, the English captain, gave the veteran White a try with the ball that the first wicket fell today. It was Ryder's wicket, the Australian skipper placing his leg in front of a straight ball when he made a valuable 63 and the team's score stood 145 runs for four wickets.

It was also voted that hereafter bats will not be recognized in the running high jump, running broad jump, and pole vault. This conforms to the International Federation and A. A. U. rules.

It was also voted that hereafter bats will not be recognized in the running high jump, running broad jump, and pole vault. This conforms to the International Federation and A. A. U. rules.

Shortly after the resumption, Jackson reached three figures amid tremendous enthusiasm. Once he had done so, he stopped the cast and went for the bowler in a refreshing manner, rarely seen in present-day tests. Bradman, by contrast, in a sedate mood, a chess master, who was once a champion, as he nibbled half-heartedly at a ball from Larwood and was caught in the slips by Hammond. He made 40 and helped put on 82 for the fifth wicket. White, however, with his men preferred to go cautious. He ran 20 minutes getting his first run and had only nine to his credit when Jackson's great innings was terminated.

The hero of the game stepped out blithely to one of White's subtle deliveries and scored 100. He had 100 runs to his credit, but the wicket with his pads but paid the penalty. His batting delighted everybody and the Englishmen applauded mightily as he walked to the pavilion. His innings was masterly in all respects.

After his departure the rate of scor-

ing decreased considerably, and at the second interval Australia with four wickets on hand still required 37 runs to equal England's first innings total of 334. Oxenham mistimed the ball from White at 323 and was caught by Chapman. Oxenham had contributed 15 and Australia was then 11 behind.

Onichardson, his partner, may have deviated from the careful tactics of his predecessors. Play now was rather "end-of-dayish."

The batsmen could not get wickets and between the two runs came occasionally and at last Australia led England on the first time for the first time since that memorable match that brought the "Ashes" back to Australia from London in 1926.

One run later A'Beckett hit the wicket while playing a ball from White at 361. Grinnell was bowled over, and the ball was drawn. White's performance in bowling over after over at perfect length with clever variations of spin must rank as one of the greatest on record, when the batsmen settled down to other bowlers they did not take the slightest liberty with the Somersettshire farmer.

## "Tech Field" Awarded N. E. I. A. A. Track Meet

"TECH FIELD," Cambridge, has been awarded the outdoor track and field championship meet of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association and it will be held there May 24 and 25, according to announcement made today by Maj. F. H. Briggs. The action was taken at a meeting of the executive committee of the association, held at the Boston A. A. Saturday night.

It was also voted to hold a freshman medley relay race on the twenty-fifth, with preliminary heats on the twenty-fourth should there be entries enough to require trials. The result of this race will not count in the team championship table, but medals will be awarded to the first three teams. The distances to be run will be decided by a mail vote of the colleges which belong to the association, one proposition being to have 100, 220, 440 and 880-yard relays and another to have two 220, one 440 and one 880 relays.

It was also voted that hereafter bats will not be recognized in the running high jump, running broad jump, and pole vault. This conforms to the International Federation and A. A. U. rules.

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn.—Tulsa defeated Kansas City, 1 to 0, in an American Hockey Association game here Sunday when Keats, Oiler center, took the puck at his own blue line and zigzagged his way through the entire visiting team to score to the right hand corner of the net, unassisted, after 48 seconds of an overtime period.

KANSAS CITY  
Tulsa, 1. Kansas City 0 (overtime).  
RESULTS SATURDAY  
Tulsa, 0, Kansas City 0 (overtime).  
St. Louis, 1, Duluth 0.

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn.—Tulsa defeated the St. Louis Flyers reverted to strong defense, but the visitors were unable to break through and the visitors skating through on singles and combinations to threaten Goaltie Headley many times.

ST. LOUIS DULUTH  
Metcalfe, l. w., Morrison, Berg, Merrill, Goyer, Ascerer, c., Thorntree, Mitchell, Hill, Powley, Shields, r. w., Goodman, Koski, Headley, M., rd., Davis, Williams, Broadhead, rd., McLean, Campbell, McCusker, g., Byrne.

Score—Tulsa, 0, Kansas City, 0. Referee—A. J. Conroy. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla.—Kansas City and Tulsa again set a record for a second tie in an American Hockey Association game here. A crowd of 4200 fans witnessed the clash, which was featured by the brilliant play of Sheppard, Cook and LaFrance for Tulsa. The summary:

TULSA KANSAS CITY  
Tulsa, 1. Kansas City 0 (overtime).  
Lookout, Keats, c., e., Scott, Ranger, Bishop, T., rd., Davis, C., rd., Oatman, rd., id., McGowan, Callaghan, Reams, g., Byrne.

Score—Tulsa, 0, Kansas City, 0. Referee—A. J. Conroy. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

ST. MICHAEL'S WINS 4 TO 2

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—St. Michael's College remained in the lead for a play-off position in the Ontario Provincial Hockey Association by defeating Queen's University by 4 to 2 on Saturday, this being the second win of the college in Queen's this week. The game was tied five minutes to play, but Garvie, who was the star of the game with three goals and one assist, scored on individual efforts in the closing minutes.

BRAVES SIGN COLLEGIAN

ANTHONY J. PLANSKY, South Boston athlete, has been signed by the Boston Braves League to play for the club for spring trial. Plansky graduated from Georgetown University in the class of 1927. He was star football and track athlete in college and is considered to be proficient in several departments of the diamond game, particularly in hitting and pitching. He is considered one of the finest athletes ever produced by Greater Boston.

ESPAÑOL CLUB WINS

VALENCIA, Spain (AP)—The Espanol Club of Barcelona won the soccer football championship of Spain by defeating the real Madrid Sporting Club of Madrid 2 to 1. Neither side scored in the first half. More than 30,000 persons witnessed the contest.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

M. I. T. 5, West Point 2. New Hampshire 1. Mass. Aggies 0. Colgate 4, Clinton H. C. 1. St. Lawrence 5, Hamilton 2.

DOANE 24, York 16. Michigan S. N. 38, John Carroll 27. Ohio State 47, Tufts 30. Penn State 20. Annapolis 46, American 21. Pennsylvania 29, Penn State 20. Providence 3, Holy Cross 21. Springfield 3, Maine 17. Amherst 40, New Hampshire 25. Rutgers 33, Swarthmore 26. Pittsburgh 35, Temple 21. Virginia 18, L. W. & M. 19. Penn M. C. 26, Moravian 25. Skryckill 37, Drexel 34. Davidson 27, Princeton 1. L. 12. Smith 26, Cornell 20. Pratt, Brooklyn, P. L. 20. Cooper Union 22. Webb 22. General 26, Columbia 24. Stevens 23, Mass. Aggies 11. Duke 36, North Carolina 20. Allegheny 35, Thiel 31. Lehigh 23, Thomas 23. Niagara 22, Clarkson Tech 18. St. Francis 28, Wagner 19. Erie 47, Vassar 30. Bates 20. Dartmouth 24, Duquesne 28. Springfield 35, Crescent A. C. 22. Lowell 23, St. Clark 17. U. Mass. 23, Chicago 21. Marquette 23, Drake 22. Columbia 26, Boston 24. Notre Dame 26, Wabash 23. Marquette 23, Drake 22. Columbia 26, Boston 24. Nebraska 45, Iowa State 33. Hamline 27, Cornell 23. 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# Art News and Comment

## The Pennsylvania Academy

**W**HAT is known as "modern" art dominates the painting section of the one hundred and twenty-fourth annual exhibition in the galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, while sculpture, a less experimental medium, follows its usual course. This year, in fact, one feels that the sculpture in importance and craftsmanship claims precedence. It is perhaps, the largest exhibition of the work of the American sculptors to be shown in the Academy. It includes several works such as the figure compositions by Sanford, Fraser and Maivin Albright, representative of the ambitious sculptural conceptions of the American artist.

These are not sweetly pretty little garden figures, although, as usual, such may be found in the exhibition. They are rather dignified compositions of more or less heroic proportions. Sanford's study, bearing in its hand a little winged figure, was fashioned for the new State Capitol at Sacramento, Calif., and harks back to classic traditions. Albright's standing male figure, on the other hand, is a vigorous, downright presentation, personal, less architectural in its implications. The two works, in fact, might be considered as standing at the poles of sculptural approach.

### The New Memorial

Laesle's dancing goat, decoratively imagined, is rich in ornamentation and in whimsy, and again provides relief from the long succession of garden figures that simper or dance or sit or pipe.

An original preliminary study for the Meade Memorial, together with several portrait heads, constitute Grafly's contribution to the annual. The symbolic study is of particular interest, as it foreshadows the gradual leading of the American public from the portrait statue as a memorial to the design of an imaginative composition that will give the spirit of the person or the event memorialized.

It is in the study it offers of many modern paint tendencies rather than in any individual work under the painting section of the one hundred and twenty-fourth annual may claim distinction. One feels that it is neither representative of the old nor of the new; that it includes much that is mediocre under the guise of being modern, and that it has not sufficiently presented the significant work being produced under the modern influence.

### Changed Viewpoints

Any collection of contemporary works, however, gives evidence of the changed viewpoint. The artist is no longer viewing the world from the usual eye-line of earth level, but from the new eye-lines which give upward and downward perspectives, which look down from a height, and up from a city street chasm, or which in addition to the general change in the direction of the eye-line look across as well as up or down, using

an important line the new compositional trend the diagonal.

Many of the canvases in the present annual employ old material, but compose it under the new influences. Thus one finds such works as Jerry Farnsworth's "Summer Cottage," with its general composition based on Bonnard's "Benedict and Bonedict" with its X emphasis. Converging diagonals culminating in an oblique geometric form constitute the geometric analysis of Joseph Pollet's ambitious composition of stage, orchestra, audience and opera house in "Stravinsky," while T. Kajiwara's "The Fairway" gives the up and across maple panorama viewed from above. Other compositions under singular urge are Beatrice Levy's "In Corsica," Gregory Orloff's "Chicago," and Anthony Angarola's "Kangas Hills."

### The Old Guard

In spite of the modernist invasion, the old guard still hold to their convictions, and one finds a certain reverence in the patriotic and rugged Gardner landscapes in the breezy tang of Redfield's marine, while among the many able landscapists who still cling to mood interpretation of nature may be found Emil Carlson, John F. Carlson, Rungius, Lathrop, Ernest Lawson, Roy Brown, Charles H. Davis, Gardner Symons and Aldro Hibbard.

Hugh H. Breckinridge is still the experimenter, striving toward new color conquests, away from realism toward abstraction in his "Tree of Life," while Howard McCarter, having swung round the arch, once again touches the realistic in his color conception of bridges along the Wisconsin.

It is neither in theories nor work, however, that one finds the significant works of the present exhibition, but in those canvases which irrespective of viewpoint, still preserve the age-old and age-new tradition of fine craftsmanship.

### Craftsmanship

One might single out as typical of these few works two portrait canvases, neither formal, and each produced as a work of art. One is Robert Spencer's "Portrait of a Lady," the other Gari Melcher's "Young Alsatian Woman." The one handled from the viewpoint of fine craftsmanship, rather than that of color; the other from the standpoint of color and modeling. These two works are indications of the fine craftsmanship of artists of conviction, and their worth depends neither upon experimentation nor novelty.

Ivan Lee Lorraine Albright, in

"Woman," contributes a new note, clever and interesting in its painted, almost black and white, technique, but scarcely agreeable. Pasin's "The Ophelcean Drift" hangs beside George Luk's "Man With a Cigarette," the former purely academic, studious, with little structural consideration; the latter bold and downright, both in structure and in paint handling, vigorous rather than subtle and enervated.

There are echoes of French influence in Frieseke, Glackens and Bierie. The new interest in the Negro race makes itself felt in several figure and portrait studies, the most vital of which is, perhaps, that of a little colored boy by Laura Wheeler Waring.

Storm plays an important rôle this year in the design of marines and landscapes, giving opportunity for movement and contrast in such canvases as Hayley Lever's "Storm," James Floyd Clymer's "Storm Shadows," Henry G. Keller's little western landscape "Rain Over Vega," and Alice Worthington Ball's "Sudden Shower on Dufferin Terrace."

Landscapes and marine studies of interest come from the brush of Fred Wagner, Walter Ufer, S. Walter Norris, Albert Sterner, Francis Speigle, Ross Brought, Ross Mofet, Walter E. Baker, Gifford, and Leon Kroll; figure groupings by Hopkinsen, Seyfert, Frazier, Alice Kent Stoddard and Gertrude Fliske; studies with epic and dramatic quality by Eugene Higgins and Truman Fassett, while the place of honor in the main gallery has been given to a group of three works by Arthur B. Davies.

Prize awards in the exhibition have been given as follows:

Temple gold medal for best painting to Robert Henri for "The Wee Woman"; Jennie Sessan medal for landscapes to Charles Birchfield for "Lilacs"; Carol Beck medal for portraiture to Hugh Lahey for "Madame Du Tarte" (all three prizes awarded by the painters' jury); the Lippincott prize for figure composition to Leopold Seyffertz for "My Family"; Mary Smith prize to Edith McMurtre for "Harpoming Horse Mackerel" (awarded by the Academy's committee on exhibits); Widener gold medal for the best piece of work to Bruce More for "The Black Panther"; the James E. McClees prize for most imaginative group at least one-third life size to Hallie Davis for "Baby and Small" (awarded by the sculptors' jury).

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

## The Impressionists Promoted

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

A GREAT stir has been caused here by the announcement that 111 pictures were being transferred from the Luxembourg Museum to the Louvre. This is tardy recognition of the greatness of the Impressionists, and, at the same time, it causes the Luxembourg to revert to its original purpose of being a place where canvases by contemporary painters were shown.

Your new issues are being given over to the Louvre to the paintings from the Luxembourg. The plan is to carry on the French schools of the neo-classic and romantic, which have been until now the latest represented at the Louvre. There will now come, for example, the group of painters who produced their best work prior to 1880, such as Fantin-Latour, Paul Guigou, Gustave Moreau, Puvis de Chavannes and Ziem. Then there will be the Impressionists. It was in 1884 that the painter Callebotte gave his splendid collection to the Luxembourg, "when critics and public went to view the picture and evidenced more scorn than praise."

The Luxembourg authorities at the time accepted only those paintings of the Caillebotte collection which pleased them and rejected the rest. The artists were spoken of as the "incompris," or those not understood. Degas, Cézanne, Edouard Manet, Claude Monet, Pissarro, Renoir, Sisley were among them, and now some 40 of their paintings will make an exodus to the Louvre and be given state recognition of their merit and merit which the general public, to say nothing of dealers and collectors, have long since recognized as their due.

The statues of the Luxembourg as written in 1818 prescribed that the pictures of no artist could remain on the walls longer than five years after he had passed on. This was later extended to ten years, but the ruling came eventually to be entirely disregarded. One result of this state of affairs has been that the real purpose of the museum, namely, to be a "laboratory where contemporary artists would submit to the test of time," has been considerably weakened. Another effect has been to produce confusion and a consequent lack of space for men of the present generation.

The Luxembourg is now to have important additions to make up for the 111 pictures moving to the Louvre. Two Bessards, two Forains, canvases by Aman-Jean, Lebasque, Pierre Laurens, Ernest Laurent, René Piot, Lucien Simon, and others are being hung at the Luxembourg. To these are to be added some 40 by such men as Bonnard, Derain, Dunoyer de Segonzac, Marquet and Jacqueline Marval. Then there will

## Society of Scottish Artists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Edinburgh

THE present exhibition of the Society of Scottish Artists—the thirty-fifth—fulfills one of the aims of the society, that of procuring interesting and educative examples of various schools of contemporary art. What it is not the object here to emphasize is the loan works, the dozen paintings and drawings of the London group—principally examples of Duncan Grant, Vanessa Bell, and Matthew Smith—are of undoubted interest in Scotland, where their works are almost unknown.

The other aim, that of stimulating younger artists to produce more important work, is not so much in evidence, if "important" means "large." But a work can be both original and good, being large, and the demand for larger pictures is slight nowadays. In quality generally the exhibition marks an advance on recent shows, and is direct evidence that many of the younger painters are alive to the movements elsewhere, and not content simply to tread in the footprints of their immediate predecessors. The presence of James Cowle possesses it, but lacks subtlety. Miss Huntington's best effort is a quaint and primitive portrait of "Felicity," a young girl seen against a gray-blue sea.

Among the more modern painters can be mentioned H. Morton W. MacTaggart, A. B. Thomson, F. MacCracken, Macleanhan Milne, C. R. Whittaker, D. Moodie and W. Crozier. Milne has seldom been happier than in his "Garden in Provence," a bit of brilliant coloring, thoroughly controlled and designed. Morton and Crozier have also taken the south of France for subject matter, the former in a powerful "Ancient Stronghold in Provence," and Crozier in his broadly treated "Woods at Valescure," in subtle harmonies of gray and green.

In Scottish landscape Thomson's

## "BRETON FISHING VILLAGE"



From a Painting by George G. Adomeit in the Pennsylvania Academy.

## French Modernists in New York

By RALPH FLINT

New York

MORE and more does the brevity and lightness of the modernists come to be acclaimed.

The American Society of Miniature Painters is in annual session at the Grand Central Galleries, this year being its thirtieth exhibition. Some 40 members are represented, with uniformly pleasing work. Eulabee Dix's largish portrait of Mrs. Henry Stratner has been given the society's prize and with good reason. William J. Whittemore's head of a child, radiating with bloom and delicacy, beauty is the high-water-mark of the exhibition.

Watson, coming later, took his cue from the Master of Aix, and succeeded in evolving something novel under the pictorial heavens with his still further reduction of the visible universe into stripes and spotings, by means of which he jumped into a new register. And still the process of furthering this movement of hewing to the line goes on, with such men as Dufy, Lurcat, de Chirico, and the newer Miro, about whose work there is considerable talk in the Parisian studios at the moment.

Raoul Dufy

The Reinhardt Galleries are presenting an interesting group of water colors and drawings by various French artists, running from Guy's in de Segonzac, with a good lot of studies in color and black-and-white by Maurice Sterne. Two water colors by Raoul Dufy depicting "Steeplechase" and "Building" in his crisp style and quaintly abstruse construction, are brightly and beguilingly caught up in the mode of the moment.

With a foreground rippled of cross-stitch strokes for palings and a middle distance allotment of two swift stabs of deepest viridian for hedge and some animated but brief brushings for a group of mounted contestants—all this deftly worked out in "Steeplechase" upon a ground of cool grass-green. Mr. Dufy makes the incident come into being with remarkable persuasion of completeness, leaving the design to work it way with the schoolboy as a piece of sprightly, festive design, and the other piece is less realistic, being more an abstraction of line and wash in the name of good masonry and sound architecture, but it contains indeed. The shade trees are tall and generous, the latticed light effects through them upon the grass.

Some flower pieces are effectively decorative with vibrant colors interwoven. The artist enjoys painting these beautiful informally arranged bouquets, each with a distinction of its own.

### Seven Women Artists

London

OF UNUSUAL interest is the twenty-sixth exhibition of the London Group. There is a long list of non-members exhibiting, refreshing and lively work by many of the new members, and plentiful evidence besides that the high standard of excellence older members established long since is being admirably maintained, by the group as a whole.

A painting that quickly attracts the eye on entering is the curiously posed head of Mr. Hugh Walpole by Michael Sargent. A figure in a long coat, with a small cap, is shown full face against what might be the Serpentine or any other of the London park ponds, and on either side of the masterfully drawn, cunningly modeled head is an infinitesimal group of bare-legged boys engaged in those favorite juvenile holiday pastimes of paddling and "tiddler-fishing."

The setting chosen to throw the sitter's personality into prominence is typical of Mr. Sargent's originality—and of his art. For even when dealing with a subject as static as a boy, he is a master of movement, and this great artist can seldom mask his lively interest in what is vaguely termed "life in general."

There will usually be some delicate, or amusing, touch—such as this frieze of paddling boys—to link the theme with everyday life and evoke the world outside the studio, as it were.

In this room, also, is one of Duncan Grant's most successful compositions, "View from Window," which makes a corner with a long strip of patterned wallpaper and curtain and the adjacent chair-back the vivacious frame for a fresh and juicy garden landscape, and contiguous are many characteristic examples of what can be called the "Bloomsbury" school, the work of talented but often imitative and rather unoriginal admirers of Mr. Grant. Keith Baynes' hot "Dahlias," Matthew Smith's flamboyant portrait of a parrot, "Laura," and a mellow "Still Life" by F. J. Porter, all on the first wall, linger pleasantly in the mind, and interest was aroused a little further on by the hard metallic brightness Cedric Morris introduced into his "Welsh

White's two landscapes give particular distinction to one wall. Near by Ruth Doggett's delightfully airy "Wiltshire Downs" and her dewy "Morning Light," two paintings calculated to make the appreciative want to see more of this talented artist's work. Charles Ginner's satiric "Young" and Jessica Dismore's "Portrait of an Old Lady" were both interesting experiments, and Paula Veazley's "Two Women" and "Students" amusing and colorful compositions. But the "pièce de résistance" here was the immense canvas on the end wall, "Pierrot Lunaire" by Duncan Grant, a decoration which comes after his much swift and summary fashion, his work seems overcautiously developed. There is much charm, however, in the placement of detail and in the general atmospheric calm that pervades his landscapes. It is interesting to recall that Monet received his first painting instruction from Boudin.

William James

William James, of Boston, is at the Durand-Ruel galleries a retrospective exhibition of canvases by Louis Eugène Boudin is in progress.

One of the earlier practitioners of the plain air school, a link between the Barbizon painters and the Impressionists, Boudin remained curiously somber in tone and restrained in treatment throughout his career, which lasted until 1898.

Looking at his sea-pieces and landscapes today, with the eyes of a schoolboy, it is evident that he is a seemingly constrained medium, and yet at the same time he preserves the fine dignity and simplicity belonging to the mosaics of the ancient masters of this rare medium.

Mr. Zarraga is a young French painter with a leaning toward the mystic. He presents certain copies of church painting and decorations that show him as artist of sincerity and charm. His tributes to Lindbergh and to Coli and Nungesser are interesting documents done with a full heart. An originally handled portrait of Ramon Novarro is included in the exhibition.

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William James, of Boston, is at the Macheth Galleries with a group of portraits and figure pieces that proclaim him an adherent of the tenets of pictorial faith belonging to the so-called Boston school headed by such men as Tarbell and Benson. Mr. James' canvases also proclaim descent from Abbott Thayer, which makes it plain that he is a well-pedigreed painter. In his own right, he enjoys a practical hand and discerning eye. Mr. James has achieved several telling likenesses that do him credit as a clear thinker in planes and edges and tonal variations; yet it would seem a pity that

D. A.

## THE HOME FORUM

"There is neither East nor West"

M R. KIPLING has said recently, speaking of nations in their contact with one another: "When West is in one's neighbor, curiosity about his household understanding of his surroundings are awakened and can be gratified in hundreds of thousands of hearts, they make for tolerance, good will and so peace. And that is to the good." Undoubtedly as such interest, curiosity and understanding increase, the essential rightness of Mr. Kipling's poem, "The Ballad of East and West," showing that whatever may be the surface differences of race, or culture, there is always a fundamental brotherhood, waiting to be discovered, will be proved.

"Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet."

"But there is neither East nor West, Border nor Breed nor Birth, When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth!"

Such is the theme of the ballad.

The ballad itself may not be so well known as the opening stanza. A Colonist sends word to capture a Border bandit. The King, the Colonel's son of the West and the Border bandit of the East—meet and each recognizes the fine mettle of the other. Between them there is felt no impediment to friendship, "though they come from the ends of the earth." And so the Colonel's son returns home bringing with him not a captive foe, but the son of the bandit to be reared as his own son and prepared to fill his hereditary place as a ruler among his own people, a place abandoned by his father.

It may be truly said of Mr. Kipling, as he is known through his writings that he never met a foreigner.

Hindus, Sikhs, Tibetans, Mongolians, Muhammadans, Turks, Asiatics of all kinds, Europeans, Africans, Americans, many and more, have met through the pages

of his tales, but no foreigners! Humanity, men and women and children, but no foreigners. No sense of superiority mars his treatment of those belonging to other races and nationalities. Perhaps the reason for this is to be found in a conversation he reports having had with an aged Hindu teller of stories. Mr. Kipling asks the old story teller the best manner to set about the telling of stories. After some thought the octogenarian Hindu replies: "God made very many heads, but there is only one heart in the world among your people or my people."

Hearts never meet at a pilgrimage, or "heads." Unconsciously, Mr. Kipling exemplified this creed in his own tales. He writes of humanity with its very many heads and its single heart. Mulvaney, Teshoo Lama, Kim, the Gadsheys, Dick Heldar, Maisie, Mabhat Ali, the Bushwood Boy, Wee Willie Winkle—very many heads but only one heart in all the world! He does not explain them nor plead for them; he portrays them and that as impartially as photography.

After all, what is nationality but an argument for separateness? The story of the origin of nations as told in Genesis represents the earth as having but one language till the

people planned to build a city and a tower in order to make a name for themselves. The babel of tongues was the result. There never has been a babel of hearts.

To those who see only the many heads, the differing creeds and cults and customs, the various races and nations seeking self-interest and aggrandizement, it seems as if the extremities could never meet. Recognizing these external differences, the essential rightness of Mr. Kipling's poem, "The Ballad of East and West," showing that whatever may be the surface differences of race, or culture, there is always a fundamental brotherhood, waiting to be discovered, will be proved.

"Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet."

It would seem that this matter of separating has gone about as far as it can. Only the South Pole remains to be visited. Inventions and discoveries have made the earth so small that it has been circled in twenty-three days, fifteen hours, twelve minutes and three seconds. They count the minutes and seconds now! Soon there will be practically no place to which those may repair who wish to be different and separate. We will have to put up with one another somehow or other. And this can never be done satisfactorily by the heads alone. They must co-operate with the great heart of humanity.

The close association brought about between all peoples through travel, international commerce and sports results inevitably in a knowledge of differing traits of character and stamp of heads and customs. The first effect may seem to be an exaggeration of our differences with attendant disapproval. We do not always like best the people we know best. But knowledge at least clarifies, removing mystery and fear of the unknown. It shows us what we have to do. And if we are wise we will set about at once trying to be the most satisfactory neighbors possible; learn to give and take.

Incrust custom is one of the chief hindrances to national and individual progress. It is safe to predict that the nations which are the most willing to learn from the triumphs and defeats of other nations and to adopt their improved methods and high ideals will be those to progress most rapidly. What could be more stupid than to prolong a worn-out system merely to perpetuate separateness, national individuality?

Japan has set the other nations an excellent example in her readiness to learn from them whatever will promote her own welfare. Further said the aged Hindu story teller: "They are children in the matter of tales." As the nations become childlike in willingness to listen and learn, will they grow in patience, good will and understanding and peace.

Gradually our distinctions are vanishing before a growing recognition of our likenesses. Again and again is the discerning wayfarer mildly startled at finding sympathy and understanding in most unexpected places. Repeatedly he murmurs, "After all, there is neither East nor West."

"Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet."

M. S. G.

## If Poetry

If poetry was heat and light Sun, moon and stars; Tremendous, stupendous Like thunder at night— Like sunrise and sunset And wind at their height— Was beautiful, sorrowful And ever colourful Like scarlet maples By still ponds at twilight— Then, O, the ease of it!

The peace of it, The joy of it, To read it in the evening With all the candles lit.

BIRDSALL OTIS EDDY, in "Rivets."

## Comparing Holidays

California holidays are good but tumultuous; the quietest and prettiest holiday-makers I know are the Japanese. The Japanese, when he wants recreation, goes to look at flowers. And when he reaches the flowers, he does not, curiously enough, tear them up by the roots, or sit down on them, or put on his female companion's hat, or turn on a portable gramophone—nor does he even eat bananas or shrims out of paper bags and throw the bags on the grass. No, he simply goes on looking at the flowers; he and his humble wife and his flowery babies walk click-clack-click-clack on their clogs, round and round the flowers, talking in soft light voices about the flowers. By and by they all take off their bright hats and wide-brimmed hats and draw bows of bento—rice mixed with a few peppers or fragments of dried fish)—and then never make use . . . of their chopsticks . . . looking at the flowers all the time. Between one holiday and another, you may hear Japanese talking of a cherry tree in blossom as we Nor-dics might talk of a baseball favourite or a Derby winner. . .

The Chinese are naturally gay people, but, like the English, they seem to have a propensity to put all their gaiety into their work rather than into their play. The Chinese and the English have, I often notice, much in common, and if it were not for the obstacle of language, a Chinese sugared-apple-vendor and a London bus-driver could always enjoy each other's jokes in perfect soul-communion—as long as they were workaday jokes. But, like the bus-drivers the Chinese coolie on holiday puts on his stiffest clothes and his stiffest manners and parades about with his wife and babies among self-conscious heads of his fellows and their wives and babies. A Chinese holiday parade is invariably most pompous—

STELLA BENSON, in "Worlds Within Worlds."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

## MANY TRADERS TAKE PROFITS ON PRICE RISE

**Wide Variety of Stocks Dealt In—Close Is Irregular**

**NEW YORK (AP)—**The stock market turned reactionary today after an early interval of strength.

The selling probability was inspired by the calling of \$200,000,000 in bank loans and the possibility that call money might rise above the renewal rate of 7 per cent.

Professional traders also showed a tendency to take profits prior to the publication of the stock exchange member loan statement, which is generally expected to show an increase of about \$300,000,000 due to recent listings of about \$1,700,000,000 last month.

Speculative opinion is still divided over the possibility of an increase in the Bank of England's New York Federal Reserve discount rates this week, although the former rate is likely to be changed first.

London dispatches indicated that money rates were easy there, leading to a temporary lull in trading, but the port with standing hovering around the "gold import" point. Any increase in the New York call rate is likely to be temporary.

Railroads were heavily bought during the morning as a result of the favorable character of the current traffic and earnings reports and the revival of merger rumors. But the gains were cut down or canceled in the early afternoon sales movement.

Investors in the Central quickly added 8 points to its 25-point gain of last week, and Western Maryland, Readings, and the Chicago & Alton were among those to move into new high ground. New York Central and Illinois Central sold down 3 points or more.

Buying in the industrial group was of a selective character. Aetna, Bantam, in which Wall Street bears there is a three-cornered battle for control, ran up 8 points to a new high at 74 1/4. General Electric, Raymonds, and Wickman,

Bethlehem, Westinghouse, and Brush Steel & Foundry advanced 4 to 6 points to new high levels for the year, and then ran into profit-taking.

Bethlehem Steel, which recently re-emerged from a period of decline, was up more than 6 points to a new high at 93 1/2, but U. S. Steel, common sold down from 156 1/2 to around 184, or a point or so below last week's close.

Selling pressure was particularly effective against such issues as Johns Manville, Allied Chemical, Carter Products, and Bush Terminal, all of which were heavily down 4 1/2 to 5 points below last week's closing.

The selling movement was brought under control in the last hour when confident buying of a handful of specialties imparted a better tone to the trading. Shattuck, Curtis, Aero, Nautilus, and the like were up 2 to 4 points.

The closing tone was irregular. Total sales approximated 4,300,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges generally opened steady with sterling cables slightly higher at 8 1/2%. The market dropped 40 cents to 150 cents, but recovered further for speculative disturbances in Spain.

The bond market, though off a week with trading dull and featureless, saw some little prospect of improvement until the speculative tendency in stocks subsides. Money was firmest with banks calling more than \$15,000,000,000 loans.

Convertible bonds were the only group to attract a following, and the turnover in the early dealings was small.

International Telephone 4 1/2s were steady at 119, but Dodge Brothers 6 1/2s were inactive.

Bonds were inactive, with St. Paul adjustment 5% firm at 19 1/2. New York Railways 6s were in demand on reports bills for unification of New York's rapid transit lines would be introduced into the State Legislature this week.

Trading in utilities and industrials was practically at a standstill.

Foreign bonds were dull, with French Republic 7% strong.

**CHICAGO WHEAT PRICES LOWER**

**CHICAGO, Feb. 4 (AP)—**Wheat averaged lower here today, largely on account of milder temperatures and snow falls over domestic winter wheat territory. On the other hand, Livermore and abnormal cold weather were reported from eastern and southern Europe and India.

Opening unchanged to 3/4 down, Chicago wheat undid this in the morning, but then peaked. Corn oats and provisions were also east, corn starting 3/4% to 1% off and subsequently continuing to point downward.

Trading prices today were: Wheat

—March 12 1/2%, Corn—March 9 1/2%, May 39 1/2%, July 10 1/2%, Oct 40 1/2%, Dec 41 1/2%, Jan 42 1/2%, Feb 43 1/2%, Mar 44 1/2%, April 45 1/2%, May 46 1/2%, June 47 1/2%, July 48 1/2%, Aug 49 1/2%, Sept 50 1/2%, Oct 51 1/2%, Nov 52 1/2%, Dec 53 1/2%, Jan 54 1/2%, Feb 55 1/2%, Mar 56 1/2%, April 57 1/2%, May 58 1/2%, June 59 1/2%, July 60 1/2%, Aug 61 1/2%, Sept 62 1/2%, Oct 63 1/2%, Nov 64 1/2%, Dec 65 1/2%, Jan 66 1/2%, Feb 67 1/2%, Mar 68 1/2%, April 69 1/2%, May 70 1/2%, June 71 1/2%, July 72 1/2%, Aug 73 1/2%, Sept 74 1/2%, Oct 75 1/2%, Nov 76 1/2%, Dec 77 1/2%, Jan 78 1/2%, Feb 79 1/2%, Mar 80 1/2%, April 81 1/2%, May 82 1/2%, June 83 1/2%, July 84 1/2%, Aug 85 1/2%, Sept 86 1/2%, Oct 87 1/2%, Nov 88 1/2%, Dec 89 1/2%, Jan 90 1/2%, Feb 91 1/2%, Mar 92 1/2%, April 93 1/2%, May 94 1/2%, June 95 1/2%, July 96 1/2%, Aug 97 1/2%, Sept 98 1/2%, Oct 99 1/2%, Nov 100 1/2%, Dec 101 1/2%, Jan 102 1/2%, Feb 103 1/2%, Mar 104 1/2%, April 105 1/2%, May 106 1/2%, June 107 1/2%, July 108 1/2%, Aug 109 1/2%, Sept 110 1/2%, Oct 111 1/2%, Nov 112 1/2%, Dec 113 1/2%, Jan 114 1/2%, Feb 115 1/2%, Mar 116 1/2%, April 117 1/2%, May 118 1/2%, June 119 1/2%, July 120 1/2%, Aug 121 1/2%, Sept 122 1/2%, Oct 123 1/2%, Nov 124 1/2%, Dec 125 1/2%, Jan 126 1/2%, Feb 127 1/2%, Mar 128 1/2%, April 129 1/2%, May 130 1/2%, June 131 1/2%, July 132 1/2%, Aug 133 1/2%, Sept 134 1/2%, Oct 135 1/2%, Nov 136 1/2%, Dec 137 1/2%, Jan 138 1/2%, Feb 139 1/2%, Mar 140 1/2%, April 141 1/2%, May 142 1/2%, June 143 1/2%, July 144 1/2%, Aug 145 1/2%, Sept 146 1/2%, Oct 147 1/2%, Nov 148 1/2%, Dec 149 1/2%, Jan 150 1/2%, Feb 151 1/2%, Mar 152 1/2%, April 153 1/2%, May 154 1/2%, June 155 1/2%, July 156 1/2%, Aug 157 1/2%, Sept 158 1/2%, Oct 159 1/2%, Nov 160 1/2%, Dec 161 1/2%, Jan 162 1/2%, Feb 163 1/2%, Mar 164 1/2%, April 165 1/2%, May 166 1/2%, June 167 1/2%, July 168 1/2%, Aug 169 1/2%, Sept 170 1/2%, Oct 171 1/2%, Nov 172 1/2%, Dec 173 1/2%, Jan 174 1/2%, Feb 175 1/2%, Mar 176 1/2%, April 177 1/2%, May 178 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Mar 248 1/2%, April 249 1/2%, May 250 1/2%, June 251 1/2%, July 252 1/2%, Aug 253 1/2%, Sept 254 1/2%, Oct 255 1/2%, Nov 256 1/2%, Dec 257 1/2%, Jan 258 1/2%, Feb 259 1/2%, Mar 260 1/2%, April 261 1/2%, May 262 1/2%, June 263 1/2%, July 264 1/2%, Aug 265 1/2%, Sept 266 1/2%, Oct 267 1/2%, Nov 268 1/2%, Dec 269 1/2%, Jan 270 1/2%, Feb 271 1/2%, Mar 272 1/2%, April 273 1/2%, May 274 1/2%, June 275 1/2%, July 276 1/2%, Aug 277 1/2%, Sept 278 1/2%, Oct 279 1/2%, Nov 280 1/2%, Dec 281 1/2%, Jan 282 1/2%, Feb 283 1/2%, Mar 284 1/2%, April 285 1/2%, May 286 1/2%, June 287 1/2%, July 288 1/2%, Aug 289 1/2%, Sept 290 1/2%, Oct 291 1/2%, Nov 292 1/2%, Dec 293 1/2%, Jan 294 1/2%, Feb 295 1/2%, Mar 296 1/2%, April 297 1/2%, May 298 1/2%, June 299 1/2%, July 300 1/2%, Aug 301 1/2%, Sept 302 1/2%, Oct 303 1/2%, Nov 304 1/2%, Dec 305 1/2%, Jan 306 1/2%, Feb 307 1/2%, Mar 308 1/2%, April 309 1/2%, May 310 1/2%, June 311 1/2%, July 312 1/2%, Aug 313 1/2%, Sept 314 1/2%, Oct 315 1/2%, Nov 316 1/2%, Dec 317 1/2%, Jan 318 1/2%, Feb 319 1/2%, Mar 320 1/2%, April 321 1/2%, May 322 1/2%, June 323 1/2%, July 324 1/2%, Aug 325 1/2%, Sept 326 1/2%, Oct 327 1/2%, Nov 328 1/2%, Dec 329 1/2%, Jan 330 1/2%, Feb 331 1/2%, Mar 332 1/2%, April 333 1/2%, May 334 1/2%, June 335 1/2%, July 336 1/2%, Aug 337 1/2%, Sept 338 1/2%, Oct 339 1/2%, Nov 340 1/2%, Dec 341 1/2%, Jan 342 1/2%, Feb 343 1/2%, Mar 344 1/2%, April 345 1/2%, May 346 1/2%, June 347 1/2%, July 348 1/2%, Aug 349 1/2%, Sept 350 1/2%, Oct 351 1/2%, Nov 352 1/2%, Dec 353 1/2%, Jan 354 1/2%, Feb 355 1/2%, Mar 356 1/2%, April 357 1/2%, May 358 1/2%, June 359 1/2%, July 360 1/2%, Aug 361 1/2%, Sept 362 1/2%, Oct 363 1/2%, Nov 364 1/2%, Dec 365 1/2%, Jan 366 1/2%, Feb 367 1/2%, Mar 368 1/2%, April 369 1/2%, May 370 1/2%, June 371 1/2%, July 372 1/2%, Aug 373 1/2%, Sept 374 1/2%, Oct 375 1/2%, Nov 376 1/2%, Dec 377 1/2%, Jan 378 1/2%, Feb 379 1/2%, Mar 380 1/2%, April 381 1/2%, May 382 1/2%, June 383 1/2%, July 384 1/2%, Aug 385 1/2%, Sept 386 1/2%, Oct 387 1/2%, Nov 388 1/2%, Dec 389 1/2%, Jan 390 1/2%, Feb 391 1/2%, Mar 392 1/2%, April 393 1/2%, May 394 1/2%, June 395 1/2%, July 396 1/2%, Aug 397 1/2%, Sept 398 1/2%, Oct 399 1/2%, Nov 400 1/2%, Dec 401 1/2%, Jan 402 1/2%, Feb 403 1/2%, Mar 404 1/2%, April 405 1/2%, May 406 1/2%, June 407 1/2%, July 408 1/2%, Aug 409 1/2%, Sept 410 1/2%, Oct 411 1/2%, Nov 412 1/2%, Dec 413 1/2%, Jan 414 1/2%, Feb 415 1/2%, Mar 416 1/2%, April 417 1/2%, May 418 1/2%, June 419 1/2%, July 420 1/2%, Aug 421 1/2%, Sept 422 1/2%, Oct 423 1/2%, Nov 424 1/2%, Dec 425 1/2%, Jan 426 1/2%, Feb 427 1/2%, Mar 428 1/2%, April 429 1/2%, May 430 1/2%, June 431 1/2%, July 432 1/2%, Aug 433 1/2%, Sept 434 1/2%, Oct 435 1/2%, Nov 436 1/2%, Dec 437 1/2%, Jan 438 1/2%, Feb 439 1/2%, Mar 440 1/2%, April 441 1/2%, May 442 1/2%, June 443 1/2%, July 444 1/2%, Aug 445 1/2%, Sept 446 1/2%, Oct 447 1/2%, Nov 448 1/2%, Dec 449 1/2%, Jan 450 1/2%, Feb 451 1/2%, Mar 452 1/2%, April 453 1/2%, May 454 1/2%, June 455 1/2%, July 456 1/2%, Aug 457 1/2%, Sept 458 1/2%, Oct 459 1/2%, Nov 460 1/2%, Dec 461 1/2%, Jan 462 1/2%, Feb 463 1/2%, Mar 464 1/2%, April 465 1/2%, May 466 1/2%, June 467 1/2%, July 468 1/2%, Aug 469 1/2%, Sept 470 1/2%, Oct 471 1/2%, Nov 472 1/2%, Dec 473 1/2%, Jan 474 1/2%, Feb 475 1/2%, Mar 476 1/2%, April 477 1/2%, May 478 1/2%, June 479 1/2%, July 480 1/2%, Aug 481 1/2%, Sept 482 1/2%, Oct 483 1/2%, Nov 484 1/2%, Dec 485 1/2%, Jan 486 1/2%, Feb 487 1/2%, Mar 488 1/2%, April 489 1/2%, May 490 1/2%, June 491 1/2%, July 492 1/2%, Aug 493 1/2%, Sept 494 1/2%, Oct 495 1/2%, Nov 496 1/2%, Dec 497 1/2%, Jan 498 1/2%, Feb 499 1/2%, Mar 500 1/2%, April 501 1/2%, May 502 1/2%, June 503 1/2%, July 504 1/2%, Aug 505 1/2%, Sept 506 1/2%, Oct 507 1/2%, Nov 508 1/2%, Dec 509 1/2%, Jan 510 1/2%, Feb 511 1/2%, Mar 512 1/2%, April 513 1/2%, May 514 1/2%, June 515 1/2%, July 516 1/2%, Aug 517 1/2%, Sept 518 1/2%, Oct 519 1/2%, Nov 520 1/2%, Dec 521 1/2%, Jan 522 1/2%, Feb 523 1/2%, Mar 524 1/2%, April 525 1/2%, May 526 1/2%, June 527 1/2%, July 528 1/2%, Aug 529 1/2%, Sept 530 1/2%, Oct 531 1/2%, Nov 532 1/2%, Dec 533 1/2%, Jan 534 1/2%, Feb 535 1/2%, Mar 536 1/2%, April 537 1/2%, May 538 1/2%, June 539 1/2%, July 540 1/2%, Aug 541 1/2%, Sept 542 1/2%, Oct 543 1/2%, Nov 544 1/2%, Dec 545 1/2%, Jan 546 1/2%, Feb 547 1/2%, Mar 548 1/2%, April 549 1/2%, May 550 1/2%, June 551 1/2%, July 552 1/2%, Aug 553 1/2%, Sept 554 1/2%, Oct 555 1/2%, Nov 556 1/2%, Dec 557 1/2%, Jan 558 1/2%, Feb 559 1/2%, Mar 560 1/2%, April 561 1/2%, May 562 1/2%, June 563 1/2%, July 564 1/2%, Aug 565 1/2%, Sept 566 1/2%, Oct 567 1/2%, Nov 568 1/2%, Dec 569 1/2%, Jan 570 1/2%, Feb 571 1/2%, Mar 572 1/2%, April 573 1/2%, May 574 1/2%, June 575 1/2%, July 576 1/2%, Aug 577 1/2%, Sept 578 1/2%, Oct 579 1/2%, Nov 580 1/2%, Dec 581 1/2%, Jan 582 1/2%, Feb 583 1/2%, Mar 584 1/2%, April 585 1/2%, May 586 1/2%, June 587 1/2%, July 588 1/2%, Aug 589 1/2%, Sept 590 1/2%, Oct 591 1/2%, Nov 592 1/2%, Dec 593 1/2%, Jan 594 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## NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

Closing Prices

	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
American FW Paper ss .68	97 1/2	97 1/2	NYC&HR deb 4% 134	101 1/2	101 1/2	101
Ahr Strane 5 1/2%	107 1/2	107 1/2	NYC&HR rfg & m 10% 2013	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Alleghany Corp ss 4 1/2 wi	107	105 1/2	NYC&HR rfg & m 10% 2013	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Allis Chalmers deb 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	NYC&HR rfg & m 10% 2013	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Am Ag Chem 5 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	NYC&HR rfg & m 10% 2013	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Am Int 5 1/2 deb 33	88	87 1/2	NY Connec Ry 4% 53	95	95	95
Am Ice 5 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	NY Doc 4% 51	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Am Int 5 1/2 49	110 1/2	109 1/2	NY Dom 5 1/2 26	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Am Nat Gas 6 1/2%	105 1/2	105 1/2	NY Dom 5 1/2 29	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Nat Gas 6 1/2%	105 1/2	105 1/2	Cuba Calley 7% 46	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Nat Gas 6 1/2%	105 1/2	105 1/2	Edison 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Sugar Refining 6 1/2 70	101 1/2	101 1/2	Edison 6 1/2 41	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am T & T col 4% 43	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am T & T col 4% 46	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am T & T col 5 1/2 60	104 1/2	104 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am T & T deb 5 1/2 45	107	106 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am W-W & Nels 5 1/2 34	88	87 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Writing Paper 6 1/2 47	83 1/2	83 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Anacoda Corp ss 5 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Anacoda Corp ss 5 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Anglo-Chile 5 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Anglo-Chile 5 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Armour & Co 5 1/2 43	92 1/2	91 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Armour & Co 5 1/2 46	92 1/2	91 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Associated Oil 6 1/2 35	103	102 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&SF 4 1/2 1905	80 1/2	80 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&SF 4 1/2 1906	84 1/2	84 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&SF adj 4% sta 95	85	85	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&SF 4 1/2 1907	91 1/2	91 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&SF 4 1/2 1908	104 1/2	104 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&SF 4 1/2 1909	92 1/2	92 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 42	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 45	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 48	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 51	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 54	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 57	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 60	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 63	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 66	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 69	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 72	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 75	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 78	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 81	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 84	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 87	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 90	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 93	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 96	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 99	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 102	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 105	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 108	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 111	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 114	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 117	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 120	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 123	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 126	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 129	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 132	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 135	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 138	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 141	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 144	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 147	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 150	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 153	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 156	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 159	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 162	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 165	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch T&Co 5 1/2 168	89 1/2	89 1/2	Edison rfg 6 1/2 41	104 1/2	104 1/	

## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Miss Samantha Bear Hires the Fastest Sled in Animal Town

By RALPH BERGREN

**T**HERE had been a good deal of snow in Animal Town so that the Mouses' house had been all covered over, and if the Mouses hadn't been able to see in the dark they would have had to light the candle. Mrs. Mouse had heard somewhere that candles were fastened at the corners, so she always kept one on the dining room table, and it was there when company came. And when the candle was burnt up she let Willie and Henry lick the candlestick, and then put in another candle.

Mrs. Mouse was setting the table for dinner, and Mr. Mouse had set himself by the fireplace to read the Animal Town Gazette, which he always borrowed as soon as possible after it had come out.

"Here's another poem by Owl," said Mr. Mouse presently. "It's beautiful! I don't see how that bird does it."

"I don't see how he makes the words match at the end of the lines," said Mrs. Mouse. "Read it aloud, Husband, while I cut up the cheese."

"Mo-ther," said little Henry Mouse, who was playing with his alphabet blocks on the floor. "Mo-ther, may I have a tiny piece of cheese now?"

"Not now, Henry," said Mrs. Mouse. "And don't make so much noise with your alphabet blocks. Father is going to read us a poem."

"Gur-r-r-r-rh," said Mr. Mouse. "Hur-r-r-r-rh. The snow, a poem by John Owl. Written for the Animal Town Gazette."

The snow is falling fast on the ground. Upon the trees stand with little flakes And makes things look like frosted cakes.

But what a lot of flakes It takes! Each snowflake adds its tiny mite And soon is everything in sight Quite white.

The lesson of the snow should thus Be very plain to us.

If everybody did a bit Of good there'd be a lot of it.

Such thoughts! Such thoughts! continued Mr. Mouse. "And so beautifully expressed! Well, Willie, what's on your mind?"

Willie Mouse had come in from school, and of course he had kept very quiet while his father was reading. But anybody could see he was excited.

"I've got a job," said Willie Mouse. "If you and Mother are willing, Miss Samantha Bear has hired Fox and Raccoon to take her coasting this evening. Mr. Raccoon has to sit in front, but there isn't room on the sled for Mr. Fox, so I'll hold and help Miss Bear. And Mother says we're going to be somebody there today or tomorrow. You see, she held him on. They say I'm just the right size."

"You're not strong enough to hold Samantha Bear on a sled," said Mrs. Mouse.

"I won't really have to hold her on," said Willie, "and you know I am strong. Mr. Raccoon says all I shall have to do is steady her and give her confidence. He says she weighs so much she couldn't fall off. And when we get to the bottom of the hill, Mr. Raccoon says I can sit on the sled when he drags it back to the top. May I?"

"I suppose," said Mrs. Mouse to Mr. Mouse, "it would really be better than if the child coasted by himself. He can hold on to Miss Bear."

"I am in favor of the idea," said Mr. Bear to Mrs. Bear. "When I was boy mouse I often took on small jobs after school hours. It will teach him responsibility."

"May I slide down hill with Willie?" asked Henry, looking up from his alphabet blocks, with which he had been playing. G. E. S.

"It will be after your bedtime, Henry," said Mrs. Mouse.

When Willie Mouse saw that his mother and father were giving their permission he put his front paws round Mrs. Mouse's waist and gave her a good hug, and then he put his front paws around Mr. Mouse's neck and gave him a good hug.

Then Mrs. Mouse rang the bell and they all sat down to dinner. And after dinner Willie hurried away to keep his appointment with Fox and Raccoon.

It was the height of the coasting season in Animal Town, with plenty of snow and a full moon. Those who didn't care to coast came to look on, and some who didn't really care much to look on came for the walk and to get a nut or a beet or a turnip or a carrot or a delicious cabbage at Billy Coon's Store.

**Billy Coon's Store**

Every skating season Billy Coon opened this store in his house, which happened to be in a hollow tree right on the side of the hill, and where he got such wonderful nuts, beets, turnips, carrots and cabbages, nobody but Billy Coon knew. Mayor John Bear always got out his sled and came to coast, but Mrs. Bear, the Mayoress, and First Lady of Animal Town, came for Billy Coon's cabbages.

The younger Bears, Eddie and Tinnie, said that Mother could have her Billy Coon cabbages and Father could enjoy his old sled, but the real fun of coasting was in seeing who could jump highest on his skis. Sometimes Eddie jumped higher than Tinnie, and sometimes Eddie jumped higher than Eddie. Mr. Squirrel, the Editor of the Animal Town Gazette, was also a great fellow for skis, and jumped higher than either of them. Once he jumped as high as where John Owl the poet was sitting in a tree and thinking a poetic thought.

He ran down hill, The youngest boy in town. If he jumps I hope he will Not land all upside down.

Miss Samantha Bear, who was visiting her brother T. Wentworth Bear and his family, was an animal, as the saying goes, who knew her own mind. She was very fond of T. Wentworth Bear and his wife and children, but as she said, she regarded all double-meaning with suspicion especially Mr. T. Wentworth Bear's. Nothing would induce her to coast down any hill steep enough to coast down at all on T. Wentworth Bear's double-runner. Mr. and Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear could do it if they

wanted to, and take Tommie and Ellen with them, though they ought to be ashamed of themselves, but one person they could not take was Miss Samantha Bear.

"I should not be happy in your double-runner, Wentworth," said Miss Bear. "So I shall engage Fox and Raccoon to coast me down hill in a safer and more dignified manner."

So that morning Miss Bear went to Fox and Raccoon and engaged their sled, with Mr. Raccoon to sit in front and Mr. Fox to sit behind and hold on. When the all tried to sit on the sled to see if they would fit there was not room enough for Mr. Fox.

"That will be all right, Miss Bear," said Mr. Fox. "We will engage another person who is smaller than I am to sit behind."

"I have just the person in mind," said Mr. Raccoon. "Don't give it another thought, Miss Bear. Be at the top of the hill at 8 o'clock, and we'll have someone there to hold you on."

"I trust it will be a suitable person," said Miss Bear.

"It will. It will," said Mr. Fox and Mr. Raccoon. "Don't give the matter another thought."

**When the Moon Came Up**

So when the moon was coming up, and about the same time that Willie Mouse left home to keep his appointment with Fox and Raccoon, T. Wentworth Bear and Mrs. Bear and Miss Bear, and Tommie and Ellen and some neighbors Mr. Bear had invited to take Miss Bear's place all started out together. Mr. Bear dragging his double-runner.

"I guess Papa's double-runner can go faster than any old sled on this hill, Aunt Samantha," said Tommie, who was walking up the hill with his aunt.

"Speed isn't everything, Tommie," said Aunt Samantha. "My motto when I go coasting is 'Safety First.'"

"We are, Miss Bear," said Mr. Raccoon at that moment.

"I see you, Mr. Raccoon," said Miss Bear. "And I see the sled. But where is the driver?"

"Here I am, Mamm," said Willie Mouse, speaking as loud as he could so that Miss Bear would hear him.

Miss Bear bent over and looked at Willie Mouse.

"You're not very big," said Miss Bear doubtfully.

"I'm the biggest mouse in my class at school," said Willie.

"Well, that's something," said Miss Bear. "And perhaps you are stronger than you look. Can you steady me on to coast, and I'm going to coast."

"Certainly, Mamm," said Willie. "I'm the strongest mouse in my class at school."

"I've got a job," said Willie Mouse.

"If you and Mother are willing, Miss Samantha Bear has hired Fox and Raccoon to take her coasting this evening. Mr. Raccoon has to sit in front, but there isn't room on the sled for Mr. Fox, so I'll hold and help Miss Bear. And Mother says we're going to be somebody there today or tomorrow. You see, she held him on. They say I'm just the right size."

"You're not strong enough to hold Samantha Bear on a sled," said Mrs. Mouse.

"I won't really have to hold her on," said Willie, "and you know I am strong. Mr. Raccoon says all I shall have to do is steady her and give her confidence. He says she weighs so much she couldn't fall off. And when we get to the bottom of the hill, Mr. Raccoon says I can sit on the sled when he drags it back to the top. May I?"

"I suppose," said Mrs. Mouse to Mr. Mouse, "it would really be better than if the child coasted by himself. He can hold on to Miss Bear."

"I am in favor of the idea," said Mr. Bear to Mrs. Bear. "When I was boy mouse I often took on small jobs after school hours. It will teach him responsibility."

"May I slide down hill with Willie?" asked Henry, looking up from his alphabet blocks, with which he had been playing. G. E. S.

"It will be after your bedtime, Henry," said Mrs. Mouse.

When Willie Mouse saw that his mother and father were giving their permission he put his front paws round Mrs. Mouse's waist and gave her a good hug, and then he put his front paws around Mr. Mouse's neck and gave him a good hug.

Then Mrs. Mouse rang the bell and they all sat down to dinner. And after dinner Willie hurried away to keep his appointment with Fox and Raccoon.

It was the height of the coasting season in Animal Town, with plenty of snow and a full moon. Those who didn't care to coast came to look on, and some who didn't really care much to look on came for the walk and to get a nut or a beet or a turnip or a carrot or a delicious cabbage at Billy Coon's Store.

**Billy Coon's Store**

Every skating season Billy Coon opened this store in his house, which happened to be in a hollow tree right on the side of the hill, and where he got such wonderful nuts, beets, turnips, carrots and cabbages, nobody but Billy Coon knew. Mayor John Bear always got out his sled and came to coast, but Mrs. Bear, the Mayoress, and First Lady of Animal Town, came for Billy Coon's cabbages.

The younger Bears, Eddie and Tinnie, said that Mother could have her Billy Coon cabbages and Father could enjoy his old sled, but the real fun of coasting was in seeing who could jump highest on his skis. Sometimes Eddie jumped higher than Tinnie, and sometimes Eddie jumped higher than Eddie. Mr. Squirrel, the Editor of the Animal Town Gazette, was also a great fellow for skis, and jumped higher than either of them. Once he jumped as high as where John Owl the poet was sitting in a tree and thinking a poetic thought.

He ran down hill, The youngest boy in town. If he jumps I hope he will Not land all upside down.

Miss Samantha Bear, who was visiting her brother T. Wentworth Bear and his family, was an animal, as the saying goes, who knew her own mind. She was very fond of T. Wentworth Bear and his wife and children, but as she said, she regarded all double-meaning with suspicion especially Mr. T. Wentworth Bear's. Nothing would induce her to coast down any hill steep enough to coast down at all on T. Wentworth Bear's double-runner. Mr. and Mrs. T. Wentworth Bear could do it if they

wanted to, and take Tommie and Ellen with them, though they ought to be ashamed of themselves, but one person they could not take was Miss Samantha Bear.

"I should not be happy in your double-runner, Wentworth," said Miss Bear. "So I shall engage Fox and Raccoon to coast me down hill in a safer and more dignified manner."

So that morning Miss Bear went to Fox and Raccoon and engaged their sled, with Mr. Raccoon to sit in front and Mr. Fox to sit behind and hold on. When the all tried to sit on the sled to see if they would fit there was not room enough for Mr. Fox.

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# RADIO

## Tchaikovsky's "Pathetique"

A GROUP of favorite classics was the symphony fare provided by Walter Damrosch and the National Orchestra in the regular Saturday night concert at 8. The first two movements from Tchaikovsky's Sixth Symphony, known as the "Pathetique," were first played, following a brief sketch of the circumstances of its composition, given by Mr. Damrosch.

The composer's American contracts were mentioned, his visit to New York and his interest in the orchestra developments there in the early nineties were described in a way that gave tangible reality to a figure otherwise rather hazily discerned in the distance of Russia.

The story of his promise to send first copies of the new symphony on which he was working to the New York Symphony Orchestra and of his passing soon after its completion, in the intervening light on this particular work. The conductor also recounted his own meeting with Tchaikovsky in Cambridge, England, shortly before this time.

Other numbers on the program were Haydn's Austrian national hymn, Massenet's "Scenes Pittoresques," and the "Prize Song" from Wagner's "Meistersinger."

Next Saturday Mr. Damrosch is to direct the General Electric Symphony Orchestra, which is recruited from members of the old New York Symphony, in the first of a regular

**Walter Damrosch Deals With Percussion and Brasses**

"Kettledrums," the copper-colored thunderers from the rear of a great orchestra, and "cymbals," those fascinating objects of childhood, since we remember as a child being thrilled by the man in the parade band who held what looked like a plate in each hand and had nothing to do but clap them together, will be dealt with by Walter Damrosch in his next lecture-concert in the first half of the RCA Educational Hour on Friday morning, Feb. 8.

The opening selection will be a "Swedish Wedding March," by August Johann Sodermann, a noted composer (1832-1876), who wrote several Swedish operettas on national or German themes. The next, a "Scene in the Country," from Berlioz's "Symphonic Fantastique," depicts a pastoral scene, with distant thunder, in which the drums are brought into play, and the ensuing peace and calm.

The concluding selection of this period is "Procession of the Gods into Valhalla," from Wagner's mythological opera, "The Rhinegold."

The second half of the hour, from those in high school and college, will deal with the trombone and tuba, the heavier of the brasses.

The finale from Glazounov's "Symphony No. 5" ably demonstrates the use of these instruments.

Stringed Wagnerian music at its best is represented by "Ride of the Valkyries" from the opera, "The Valkyries." The Valkyries ride their white, winged horses over the clouds, with a tremendous pounding in the brass choir, and swishings and screaming of the strings sounding forth as the splendid steeds gallop at top speed over the heavens.

This program will be heard at 11, eastern time, through WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WJR, KPKX, KWK, WHO, WOW, WDFP, KYOO, WFAA, KPFC, WOAH, WHAS, WSM, WSB, WBT, WRVA, WTMJ, KOA, WSMB, WRC, WMC and WJAX.

**Australia Hears Winnipeg**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Winnipeg broadcasting stations have been heard recently in South Africa and Western Australia, according to communications received here. Station CRX, opened last October 10 by James P. Palmer, of Seapoint, Cape Town, Africa, on a two-tube set. On October 14, Albert J. Wheeler, of Pinjarra, Western Australia, received a program from the Royal Alexandra Hotel, at Winnipeg. He also had a two-tube set.

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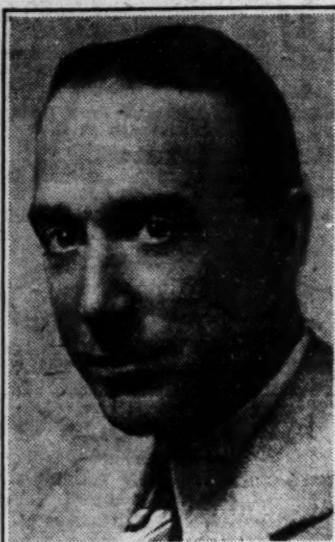
No. 34

### Bread and Marmalade Pudding

LISTEN in to the broadcast of the American Sugar Refining Company at 11 A. M. tomorrow over Station WBZA by Mrs. Goudiss, Director of the Forecast Radio School of Cookery, for this recipe.

"Sweeten it with Domino"  
American Sugar Refining Company

### POPULAR ANNOUNCER



FREDERICK G. RODGERS

**F**REDERICK G. RODGERS, one of the pioneer announcers on the staff of Station KDKA, has won considerable prominence, and is ranked by radio critics with the best known metropolitan announcers. As a matter of fact, Mr. Rodgers is the

best known of all the new New Process" is used.

**The Listener Speaks**

A NEW Sunday evening half-hour of good music was presented for the first time last Sunday at 7:30 p. m. through the National Broadcasting Company. It is known as "At the Baldwin." The program was arranged in an informal way, and the music room in which the group of friends were gathered. Applause and remarks of appreciation followed each number. A vocal quartet, Sascha Jacobson, violinist, and Maria Carreras, pianist, provided the music. "Lindy Lou," Lily Strickland's popular southern song, was probably the most generally pleasing number by the quartet, though Mendelssohn's "Wings of Song" and Messager's "Alcalá" were also well sung.

Mr. Jacobson opened the program with "Pale Moon," and among other things later played Kreisler's "Tambour Chinois" and Gardner's "From the Cana Brake." Maria Carreras' number was undoubtedly the Chopin Number 1, F Sharp.

The advertising element of the program was cleverly and inconspicuously introduced by her remarks upon the excellence of the piano which had been provided for her.

Two American artists were featured in the Atwater Kent Hour at 9:15 p. m. through the customary stations of the NBC network. Alice Mock, soprano, and Richard Bonelli, tenor, are both associated with the Chicago Opera Company. Together they sang the beautiful duet from the oasis scene in "Thais," and also the solo by Wilton Gedde,

the accompanist for the soprano, entitled "The Garden of Tomorrow." This has not yet been published but as soon as it is it will probably soon achieve popularity with lovers of the ballad form. Mr. Bonelli's numbers ranged from the "Gypsy Love Song" and "Querida" to "Il Gitano Re" by Paganini. The rather Italian timbre of his sonorous voice was especially effective for radio purposes. The quality of Miss Mock's voice was best demonstrated in the "Bell Song" from Delibes' "Lakme."

The second half of the hour, from those in high school and college, will deal with the trombone and tuba, the heavier of the brasses.

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